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VOL. XVII NO. 126---- BOMBAY WEDNESDAY MAY 29 1929 ONE ANNA.

TRUE STORY OF AMANULLAH'S ABDICATION

New Light on Afghan Situation

BACHA SAQQA NEVER DEFEATED AMANULLAH

EX-KING'S OVERPOWERING DESIRE TO AVOID BLOOD-SHED

—:o:—

Robber King's Days Numbered

—:o:—

SARDAR ABDUL HADI KHAN INTERVIEWED

"The chief concern of His Majesty King Amanullah is to avoid bloodshed and internecine warfare in Afghanistan and that is the main reason why he has left his throne and his country." That was the gist of an exclusive interview which a special representative of "The Chronicle" had with Sirdar Abdul Hadi Khan, ex-Minister of Commerce in Afghanistan. The Sardar was himself in Kabul for two months after King Amanullah left it. The Sardar frankly discussed the situation in Afghanistan and its future with our representative for a long time, but he was careful to add that he was only speaking on behalf of King Amanullah.

PEOPLE NOT DISCONTENTED.

Asked about the causes of the disturbances in Afghanistan, the Sardar said that there was no discontent among the people of Afghanistan against His Majesty or his reforms. "When a big idea has to be introduced", the Sardar said very gravely. "it is impossible to avoid friction". It was not all Mullahs who were against the King's reform, but only a few. Of these some were discontented because their allowances had been stopped and others because, owing to their not being well-read or well-versed in the teachings of Islam, they felt that their religion was in danger. The entire people were not misled by them. They were not against the reforms or the King and whatever discontent and disturbance was there would have been put down but the King was against shedding blood.

KEMAL AND AMANULLAH.

Our representative drew attention to the fact that the success with which Kemal Pasha had been able to introduce drastic reforms in Turkey was due to his complete control over the Army and his readiness to put down any rebellion with an iron hand and suggested that the troubles in Afghanistan were, perhaps, due to the fact that King Amanullah could not rely on the Army with the same confidence as Kemal Pasha. The Sardar said that conditions in Turkey and Afghanistan were different and Amanullah Khan had an idea that he had complete control over the Army. But he did not wish to fight any section of his own people. He was ready to retire rather than see his country involved in bloodshed.

WHY AMANULLAH ABDICATED.

The Sardar also vehemently repudiated the suggestion that King Amanullah abdicated because of the success of Bacha Saqqa. In this connection the Sardar gave the inner story of Amanullah's first abdication which throws a new light on it. The Shinwaris and the people of the "Simat-e-Mashrik" (Eastern Afghanistan) were discontented and the King finding that a section of the people were opposed to him had expressed his desire to abdicate in favour of his brother Inayatullah in order to avoid division in the country. But he did not carry out his desire so long as Bacha Saqqa with his brigands was near Kabul because he did not like the impression to go abroad that it was because of Bacha Saqqa that he had abdicated. It was only when Bacha Saqqa was defeated by the Royal forces and was driven out 15 miles away from where he was that Amanullah abdicated in favour of his brother Inayatullah because he felt that it would be much better, when there were some people who did not want him, that in order to avoid bloodshed he should leave the country in the hands of his brother. The Sardar also made it clear that when the King abdicated even the Shinwaris and others who were opposed to him were in their villages not near Kabul. Not the military situation but the mere desire to avoid bloodshed in the future thus determined the King's decision.

"If that was so, why," our representative asked, "Inayatullah also soon abdicated and it was easy for Bacha-e-Saqqa to capture Kabul?"

In reply the Sardar said: When Amanullah left Kabul, the news of his abdication did not reach the army at the front for three or four days and when it did they said that they would not fight for any one else than Amanullah. This attitude of theirs helped Bacha-e-Saqqa to enter Kabul without any fighting.

A FALSE REPORT.

Our representative drew attention of the Sardar to a report published in some newspapers that Bacha-e-Saqqa's forces had routed Amanullah's forces and that this made the King realise that all hope was lost and that he must fly for safety. The Sardar was most vehement in contradicting this report. He declared with considerable feeling that during the two or three days they had been in India, he had been giving the lie to this report. There was, he said, no fighting between the forces of Amanullah and Bacha-e-Saqqa.

There was, however, apprehension of conflict between the Duranis, on one hand, and the Ghilzais on the other hand and it was to avoid this conflict that Amanullah thought it better to leave Afghanistan. Not all Ghilzais, however, but only a few of them were against Amanullah.

So far as Nadir Khan was concerned, the Sardar had no doubt that he would strive to march to Kabul to give battle to Bacha-e-Saqqa and if he won, would hold a

(Continued on page 7.)

"FROM A DERVISH TO AMANULLAH"

—:o:—

BOMBAY, May 28.

Pandit Motilal Nehru sent a beautifully decorated basket of flowers to Ex-King Amanullah and the Ex-Queen Souriya this morning with the respectful regards of the Indian National Congress and a classical Persian quotation meaning "Green leaves are the only appropriate presents from a Dervish!"

NEW AMIR

—:o:—

Nadir Khan's Proclamation

BACHA SAQUAO SUES FOR PEACE

PESHAWAR, May 28.

The latest news from Khost where Nadir Khan is active, states that he is again making good progress with the tribes of Southern province.

It is widely reported that he has declared himself Amir of Afghanistan and has issued a proclamation to the effect.

Bachha Saqao it is said, is trying to open fresh negotiations with Nadir Khan for a settlement and has despatched a small mission for discussing terms.

An unconfirmed report states that Sayad Hassein was shot dead in Panj Shir Valley. It will be remembered that he left Kabul on May 9th with 3000 men for Bannian and was reinforced on the 10th by another thousand.—A. P.

BENGALI PROFESSOR CHARGED WITH SEDITION

—:o:—

SEQUEL TO JALLIANWALLA DAY SPEECH

HOOGHLY, May 28.

Before the Sub-Divisional Officer, in an over-crowded Court, six Prosecution witnesses were examined, and charges framed under section 124-A, I.P.C., (Sedition), against Prof. Joytish Chandra Ghose, ex-detenue, arrested from the Chittagong Youth Conference, for alleged seditious speech on the Chinsurah Maidan on April 13 last, in connection with the Jallianwalla Bagh Day celebration. The hearing is adjourned till June 7.

POTATOES IN PLACE OF JEWELS

—:o:—

NOVEL CASE OF SWINDLING FROM CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, May 28.

A novel case of swindling, in which one Burra Bazar merchant was robbed of jewellery worth Rs. 13,000 under peculiar circumstances, is reported. It is stated that a gentleman in a Minerva car, purchased the jewellery, had them packed and sealed in a box, and had the box then cleverly replaced by another similar box containing potatoes.—Free Press.

Lahore.—Jaydev arrested at Shaharanpur in connection with the Lahore murder and conspiracy case was brought to Lahore on Tuesday. His relations are seeking interview with him.—Free Press.

STOP PRESS

OOTACAMOND, May 28.

It is understood that at a meeting of the Madras Cabinet held this afternoon an extension of the life of the Madras Legislative Council for a short period, was decided upon, on the same grounds as stated by the Viceroy. It is learnt that the extension will probably be for four months till April next. A Press Communique on the subject will be issued shortly.—Free Press.

MURDER OR SUICIDE?

—:o:—

Bombay Police Baffled

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A SWEEPER WOMAN

The Bombay City Police is busy investigating the suspicous circumstances under which a sweeper woman met with her death on Monday night.

It appears that a sweeper named Kasha Prema was living with his two wives Kantoo and Moti at B.D. D. Chawl, Worli. The wives are not on good terms with each other a long time. They had a quarrel on Monday night at 7 p.m. When Kasha Prema arrived home in the night he found one of his wives Kantoo, dead. He did not inform the Police on Monday night. But he informed his brother-in-law about the death of Kantoo on Tuesday.

BROKEN BANGLES.

His brother-in-law informed the Bhoiwada Police who at once repaired to the scene of occurrence. The Police found the dead body of Kantoo in a room in Chawl No. 16. There were no visible marks of violence on her body but the disturbed appearance of things in the room showed that a fight must have taken place there. Some pieces of broken bangles were found scattered in the room. Some hairs from the head of the deceased was found uprooted and on her head was found a black mark. The Police is puzzled as to wheather this is a case of murder or a suicide.

The body has been removed to the morgue.

PROTEST AGAINST POLICE ACTION

—:o:—

SPECIAL MEETING OF BANDRA MUNICIPALITY

(From Our Correspondent).

BANDRA, May 28.

A requisition signed by Messrs. M. B. Sawant, Gulamhussein, J. R. Athiade, Hiralal Desai, Rajabally, Dr. Almeida, P. Miranda and other Mounicipal councillors has been submitted to the President of the Bandra Corporation to convene a special meeting of the Board to consider the alleged obstruction by the Bandra Police of the Municipal servants while discharging their duties in extinguishing fire and for arresting one fitter.

The following circular has been issued by the Secretary, Bandra Municipality:—

In accordance with the requisition signed by nine councillors under clause (2) of Section 35 of the Bombay City Municipalities Act, 1925, a Special General meeting of the Bandra Municipality is hereby convened on Thursday the 30th May, 1929 at 6-45 p.m. (S.T.) to discuss the following item:—

To take necessary steps against the Police authorities for obstructing the Municipal servants while discharging their duties in extinguishing fire and also for arresting one fitter.

ANOTHER CONGRESS SUCCESS

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, May 28.

The Congress Party is reported to have captured Bankura East non-Mahomedan seat in the Bengal Legislative Council, the rival candidate having withdrawn.—A. P.

CHOLERA DEATH ROLL IN CALCUTTA

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, May 28.

The mortality from cholera in Calcutta continued to be heavy last week and the death roll was 171, an increase upon the previous week's figure by 15.—A. P.

I. C. S. OFFICER DRUGGED

—:o:—

Wallet and Important Doccments Stolen

OUTRAGE IN RUNNING TRAIN

CALCUTTA, May 28.

A daring running train theft was committed on the Eastern Bengal Railway on Thursday, the victim being Mr. L. R. Fawgus, I.C.S., the Director of Land Records and Surveys, who was relieved of a wallet containing cash and his railway pass, as well as important documents. It is stated that chloroform was thrown into the compartment in order to render Mr. Faweus who was travelling from Darjeeling to Calcutta, unconscious.—A. P.

RAJPAL MURDER CASE ECHO

—:o:—

CROWN COUNSEL RECEIVES LETTER OF THREAT

LAHORE, May 28.

The Crown counsel in the Rajpal murder case has received a letter in Urdu bearing date Ludhiana May 25 from Anjumani Tahafaz Ismail, saying that if he continues to conduct the prosecution even in the High Court, he and the servants of Rajpal would be murdered. Soldier No. 17 has been deputed to watch him. The letter further says Ilamdin, the alleged murderer of Mahasya Rajpal who was sentenced to death in sessions trial, was innocent, the real culprit being still at large.—Free Press.

NO MARRIED "BOYS" ADMITTED

LAHORE COLLEGE DECISION

LAHORE, May 28.

The Forman Christians College, Lahore, has decided not to admit married boys to intermediate classes. A. P.

MEERUT CASE NOT TO COMMENCE ON JUNE 1

Further Remand to be Asked For

ORDERS FROM "HIGH QUARTERS"

—:o:—

Scotland Yard Men in India

MEERUT, May 28.

The Prosecution in the alleged Conspiracy Case, it appears, will not be ready to commence the trial on June 1, in spite of the District Magistrate's assurances that the trial would anyhow commence during the first week of June. Mr. J. P. Mitter, Junior Prosecution Counsel, has written the following letter to the Defence Committee:—

"As matters stand, the Prosecution will ask for further remand on June 1, as the case cannot be commenced on that date. Until you hear from me the contrary, you can take it that this arrangement stands good."

Mr. Langford James, the Senior Counsel, has not returned from Mussorie, though the Prosecution seem to have sorted all seized papers. This has caused the postponement, as it is learnt from responsible quarters.

It is understood that Mr. Joshi of the Girni Kamgar Union, is coming to Meerut to remain in charge of the Defence Office and Funds.—Free Press of India.

GARDEN HOUSE NOT FIT FOR TRIAL

—:o:—

MEERUT, May 28.

Defence lawyers disapprove of the plan for holding the trial in Garden House. The place is far off from the town causing great inconvenience to defence lawyers, members of the Defence Committee, and friends and relations of the accused.

The Meerut Bar protest against the restriction on admission. A similar opinion was expressed by Mr. K. F. Nariman before the District Magistrate, that the defence counsels should not be submitted to such humiliation, and the trial being a public one, no such restrictions should be imposed.

NO PROVISION FOR PRESS.

Nothing is yet known about provision for sitting arrangements for Press representatives and defence counsels for the accused. On the 18th instant, all the accused were made to remain standing. This treatment was protested against. It is not unreasonable to hope that the prosecution should give such facilities to the accused.

NOT COMMODIOUS ENOUGH.

The room where the trial is to be held, is not commodious enough to allow admission to any sufficient number of people eager to attend the trial. It would have been much better if the Prosecution had arranged a nearer place for trial, which can accommodate a sufficient number of visitors.

Much dissatisfaction prevails regarding all the arrangements.—Free Press.

MR. LANGFORD JAMES RETURNS TO MUSSOORIE

—:o:—

500 PROSECUTION WITNESSES TO BE EXAMINED IN MEERUT CASE

MEERUT, May 28.

Mr. Langford James, the Special Public Prosecutor in the Meerut case, returned to Mussoorie last night.

500 PROSECUTION WITNESSES.

It is understood that about five hundred prosecution witnesses will be examined in the case, among whom will be included officers of the Scotland Yard responsible for intercepting the alleged letters of some of the accused, and who will also describe the part alleged to have been played by the British Communist Party in furthering the alleged conspiracy which is the subject-matter of the charge against the thirty-one accused.—A. P.

MR. MITTER'S BAIL TO BE ARGUED IN SESSIONS COURT

—:o:—

MEERUT, May 28.

Mr. Mitter, junior prosecution counsel, opposing Mr. Osmani's bail application in Meerut "Conspiracy" Case, produced the photograph of a telegram from the Bombay branch of the Peasants and Workers Party asking for the celebration of Lenin Day, another photograph of a letter from accused Nimbkar replying to Mr. Osmani in connection with holding Lenin Day and copy of Regulations of the Third International recovered from the Bombay office.

Counsel added Mr. Osmani presided over Lenin Day celebration and he was a member of the Executive of the Workers and Peasants Party. Prosecution contended all these exhibits were admissible under section 10 of the Evidence Act and could be used against all the accused who formed the conspiracy.

Mr. Nagin Chandra, defence counsel, argued this evidence was not admissible until the conspiracy was proved and the exhibits were proved formally in court. Besides no evidence directly incriminating the accused was forthcoming.

Mr. Nagin Chandra is filing a bail application in the Sessions Court on behalf of Mr. Osmani contesting the District Magistrate's order rejecting bail.—Free Press.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S GIFT TO AMANULLAH

Royal Ladies Give Short Shrift to Purdah and Long Curly Hair

C I. D. MEN HOVER ROUND THE TAJ

The ex-King Amanullah spent a busy day on Tuesday receiving a number of friends and visitors at the Taj Mahal Hotel. During the day, he dd not stir out but late in the evening at about 7-45, he had a ride round the City in a motor car. He spent more than an hour out.

KEPT TO HIS ROOMS.

The eagerness of the people to have a glimpse at the ex-King continued unabated even on Tuesday. Small knots of people used to stand in the street in front of the "Taj" and wait indefinitely just with a hope that they would be able to see the ex-King and his consort. All these people were disappointed as Amanullah kept within his rooms throughout the day.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S GIFT.

Baskets of flowers and fruits were offered to Amanullah and Souriya by several visitors. Some were sent by Amanullah's admirers who could not see him. The latter included a basket of flowers from Pt. Motilal Nehru, President of the Congress. These kind presents were gratefully acknowledged by the ex-King and his consort.

EX-QUEEN FEELS BETTER.

The ex-Queen was feeling much better yesterday than on the previous day. The nurse who accompanied her from Quetta would leave Bombay to-day as it is likely that her services are no longer necessary. The present conditon of Queen Souriya's health is satisfactory and does not necessitate her removal to the hospital.

C.I.D. HOVER AROUND "TAJ".

The C.I.D. officers have kept their watch on the premises of the Taj

(Continued on page 7.)

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Virol is the food that puts life and vigour into children who are feeling the strain of growing. It is a balanced diet containing all the necessary foods for building firm flesh, good sound bone and rich blood. It contains all the vitamins too.

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The school age is the critical age—the age when Virol is able to build up reserves of stamina which are of vital importance to health later in life.

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40 million prescribed portions of VIROL were given in 3,000 Hospitals and Clinics last year because of its remarkable influence on growing tissues.

Virol Ltd., Hanger Lane, Ealing, London, W.5, England.

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Sure and harmless. Cure without operation. No matter what medicines have failed to remove the cataract. Sure and speedy cure without relapse. Particulars free.

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TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT purchase PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST, charge only Rs. 125. Weekly Cotton forecast, charge only Rs. 10. Monthly Cotton forecast, charge only Rs. 30.

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NEW YORK.

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, May 27.	
July	18.48	—.10
Oct. (Old Contract)	18.48	
December	18.59	
January	18.58 plus	.01
March	18.73	
Middling Spot	18.85	—.25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, May 27.	
July	18.53	—.06
October	18.42	
Middling Spot	18.77	

NEW YORK.

New York, May 27.

New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)—

July	18.68
October	18.60
January	18.70

New York 11-45 a.m.—

July	18.66
October	18.59
January	18.70

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 27.	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U S Ports	6,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to Continent	6,000

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, May 27.

Demand Bills 484.56

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, May 27.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7, quality) Spot 17

WHEAT LONDON MARKET.

London May 27.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes.—Sellers Afloat 38/6.

Barletta Russo per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes.—Shipment sellers May/June 38/3.

Wheat South Australian Parcels.—Sellers Afloat 41/6.

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi Parcels.—Shipment nominal July 49.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London May 27.

Java Sugar Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25. C. & F. Calcutta.—

July/Sept. per cwt.	11/10-1/2
Oct./Sept. per cwt.	12

C. & F. Bombay.—

July/Sept. per cwt.	11/11-3/4

C. & F. Karachi.—

July/Sept. per cwt.	12/0-1/4

LONOON RUBBER.

London May 27.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot.—Sellers d.10-13/16.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London May 27.

Cottonseed Bombay ton.—Shipment sellers May/June £8:7:6.

Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—Shipment sellers May/June £17 10:0.

Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—Shipment sellers June £18:17:6.

LINSEED.

London May 27.

Linseed Calcutta ton.—Shipment buyers May/June £17 5:0.

Linseed Calcutta ton.—Shipment buyers June /July £17:5:0.

Linseed La Plata, c. i. f. ton.—Shipment Hull sellers May/June £15:13:9.

Linseed Bombay, ton.—Shipment sellers May/June £18:11:3.

LINSEED OIL.

London May 27.

Linseed Oil, naked London cwt.—Delivery sellers July/Aug. 28/6.

Linseed Oil, naked London cwt.—Delivery paid Sept./Dec. 28/93-4.

LONDON METALS.

London May 27.

	£.
Copper Braziers	98
Yellow Metal	76
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	24
Corrugated sheets 24 gauge	13-1/2
Tin, English Ingots	197-1/2

LONDON GOLD.

London May 27.

Bar gold fine per oz. £7:4:11-1/2.

LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

dollars.

Liverpool May 27.

May close at 7s. 9d.—3/4d.

July close at 7s. 10-7/8d.—7/8d.

Oct. close at 8s. 1-7/8d.—7/8d.

Dec. close at 8s. 3-3/4d.—1d.

WHEAT CHICAGO.

May per bushel doll. 98-5/8.—2-5/8.

July per bushel doll. 1.01-5/8—2-3/4.

Sept. per bushel doll. 1.05-1/2—2-5/8.

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, May 27.	
Scinde Fully Good	6.20	—.10
Scinde Fine	6.45	—.10
Scinde Superfine	6.70	—.10
Bengal Good	5.95	—.10
Bengal Fully Good	6.20	—.10
Bengal Fine	6.45	—.10
Oomra Good	6.70	—.10
Oomra Fully Good	7.00	—.10
Oomra Fine	7.30	—.10
Broach Fully Good	8.15	—.10
Broach Fine	8.40	—.10
Broach Superfine	8.65	—.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, May 27.	
May	16.48	—.12
July	16.48	—.12
October	16.67	—.11
November	16.63	—.11
Jannary	16.88	—.18
March	16.96	—.18
Sakellaridis F G F Spot	17.30	—.20

LONDON SILVER.

London May 27.

Silver.—Market is quiet.

Spot	24-7/8
Forward	24-7/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London May 27.

	£.
Chartered Bank of India A. & C.	19-3/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	132-1/2
National Bank	50-1/2
Eastern Bank	6-3/4
Funding Loan, 4 p.c.	87-3/8
Conversion Loan	76-5/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	101-1/2
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	52-1/2
Indian Stock, 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	57-5/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	67-1/2
Consols	54-1/4
War Loan 5 p.c.	100-3/4
Victory Bonds, 4 p.c.	91-3/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London May 27.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	5-1/4 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans	4-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months	5-7/16 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	5-1/2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 Months	5-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 Months	6-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London May 27.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.35-3/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.06-5/8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.92
T.T. Madrid on London	Closed
T.T. Milan on London	92.66
T.T. Berne on London	25.19
T.T. Paris on London	124.08
T.T. London on Prague	163,75

WHEAT AND SUGAR.

Liverpool May 27.

Messrs. Newall & Clayton have received the following cable from their head office:—

Sugar September 1.85 cents.

Sugar December 1.91 cents.

Wheat July 1.03 5/8 dollars

Wheat September 1.07-3/4

OILS AND CAKES.

Bombay, May 28.

(The Tata Oil Mills Company, Limited.)

Ex-Godown, Bombay.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 536/ per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 565/ per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 112/ per

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	Bombay, May 28.
F. P. Bales	1928-29
Receipts to date 27-5-29	9074000
„ Yesterday do.	6000
Exports to date do.	7514000
Stock at Ports 24-5-29	1140000
„ Interior Towns do.	447000
„ Liverpool 24-5-29	1045000
Visible Supply 24-5-29	3217000
Quantity in Sight do.	1504100
	1927-28
Receipts to date 27-5-29	8197000
„ Yesterday do.	10000
Exports to date do.	6946000
Stock at Ports 24-5-29	1299000
„ Interior Towns do.	585000
„ Liverpool 24-5-29	771000
Visible Supply 24-5-29	3711000
Quantity in Sight do.	13692000

BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 28.

In sympathy with easier New York advices the local cotton market opened at Rs. 330 for Broach J./A. delivery and declined to Rs. 329 on long liquidation. At the decline there was good demand from local operators and prices steadily herdened. There was some widening of difference between Broach J/A. new A/M. on straddle business by a commission office. The total business in forward is estimated at 10,000 Bales for the day. The closing quotations at 5-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach J/A.	330/8
New Broach A/M.	340/8
Oomra July	289/8
New Oomra D/J.	303
Bengal July	232/8
New Bengal D/J.	253

ton.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, May 28.
August	223-60—1.20
November	218.30—1.00

DAILY ROOM RATE

	Bombay, May 28. May 28.
Bengal D-J	253
Bengal July	232
Broach A-M	338
Broach J-A	330
Umra D-J	302
Umra July	289

SPOT RATES.

	Bombay, May 28.		
Bengal	244	239	231 224
Sind	246	241	233 226
Punjab	241	236	228 221
Rajputana	244	239	231 224
Broach	344	339	332 327
S. D.	359	354	347 342
P. A.	344	339	332 327
Cutch	354	349	342 337
Surat	419	414	407 402
Rajpipla	414	409	402 397
Umra No. 3 301	295	288	273
C. P. No. 1 321	315	308	293
C. P. No. 2 311	305	298	283
Khandesh		263	248
Muthia		243	228 218
Southern/Western			322

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, May 28.		
100 Ralli Bros.	Dholera Yellow	195
100 Ralli Bros.	Kadi Yellow	200
100 Ralli Bros.	Kalol Yellow	190
100 A Damodar & Co.	Amalner	265
100 A Damodar & Co.	Dharwa	272
100 Japan T & Co.	Mathia	240
100 Japan T & Co.	Pandurna	300
200 G G Kesha & Co.	Viramgaon	330
200 G G Kesha & Co.	Khamgaon	275
100 E Spinner & Co.	Bagalkot	338
100 Phoenix Mill	Bijapur	317
100 Gold Mohor Mill	Jaipar	250
100 L K Vashanji & Co.	Veraval	259
100 Kotak & Co.	Miyagam	315
200 Toyo Mankwa	Yeotmal	271
200 Toyo Mankwa	Bolda	270/272
100 Toyo Mankwa	Karachi	279
300 Toyo Mankwa	Broach	332/333
100 Toyo Mankwa	Vadhiar	319

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, May 28. Ready Red leafy	Ready Average
Bengal Superfine	245/50	....
Bengal Fine	240/42	....
Bengal F.G.	235	220
Sind-Punjab Fine	240/42	....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	233/35	220
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	305	280
Nagpur Sawner Fine	305	280
Yeotmal Fine	295	270
Arvi Fine	290/95	275
Amraoti Fine	285/90	265
Khangaon-Akola Fine	280/85	255/60
Malkapur Fine	270	245
Khandesh Fine	255	235
Muthia Fine	240	220/25
Muthia F.G.	230	215
Nanded/Purna F.G. G.S.	300	265
Purna F.G.G.S.	290	265
Parbhani/Sailu F.G. G.S.	290	265
Indore/Ujjain Fine	285	265/75
Burwah Sanavad Fine	285/90	265
Surat Fine	....	....
Broach Fine	....	....
Broach F.G.	....	....
Westerns M.G.	....	....
Cambodia	390	....
Mirajl/Sangli	....	....
Compta Goca	....	....
Jinja	470	....
Busoga	480	....

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

	Bombay, May 28. Bales.
Cotton	5,386
	Cwts.
Wheat	18,980
Linseed	11,900
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	579
Gingellyseeds	319
Poppyseeds	
Froundnuts	7,442
Castorseeds	9,914
Rice	19,686
Myrabollams	5,198
Cottonseeds	5,596
Gram	701
Jowar	439
Barley	12
Bajree	986
Coal	3,455 tons.

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 28.

B C Rate T T 1/5 27/32.

B C Rate D D 1/5 7/8.

London Banks Selling T T 1/5 7/8 Ready.

London Banks Selling D D 1/5 29/32 Ready.

London Banks Selling T T 1/5 7/8 May.

London Banks Buying T T 1/5 29/32 Ready.

London Banks Buying T T 1/5 29/32 May.

London Banks Buying D D 1/5 31/32 May.

London Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/4 May.

NEW YORK.—

B C Rate T T 277 1/2

Banks Selling T T 277 1/4.

Banks Buying T T 276 1/2.

PARIS.—

Banks Selling D D 923

Banks Buying D D 934

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 945

JAPAN.—

Banks Selling T T 123 1/4

Banks Buying 60 Days 121.

HONGKONG.—

Banks Selling D D 134 1/4

SHANGHAI.—

Banks Selling D D 164 1/2

SINGAPORE.—

Banks Selling D D 156.

JAVA.—

Banks Selling D D 90 1/4

CROSS RATE:—

New York/London 4.85 1/32 27th inst.

Shanghai/London 2/5 3/16 28th inst.

Japan/London 1/10 27th inst.

London/Paris 124.95 27th inst.

London/Belgium 34.915 27th inst.

London/Switzerland 25.15-1/4 27th inst.

London/Italy 92.70 27th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull. Gold £4/4/11-1/2 25th inst. £4/4/11-1/2 27th inst.

Silver London Ready 25 25th inst. 24 7/8 27th inst.

Silver London Forward 25 25th inst. 24 7/8 27th inst.

Silver New York Ready 54 25th inst. 53 15/16 27th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 5 7/16 per cent 25th inst. 5 7/16 per cent 27th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos 5 1/2 per cent 25th inst. 5 1/2 per cent 27th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent Bank of England Rate 5-1/2 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 4 per cent 3 Mos 4 per cent 6 Mos 4 per cent 12 Mos 4-1/2 per cent.

Tone:—Quiet.

Tone of Silver. Quiet. India sold. China bought and sold.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 28.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 71/11

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 91-14-0.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 91/14

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 84/5

4-1/2 per cent bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/12

4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/10

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99-0.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 99/12

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100-14.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 101/15/6

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/9

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/9.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/9

6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1950 Rs. 107/10.

4 per cent Port Trust Due 1974 Rs. 80/4

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 80/-.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 80/-.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 108/8

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100.

FORWARD RATES.—4th June sett. 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 71/9/0 5 per cent 1945/55 Rs. 101/15/0

Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 28.

3 months discounts 5 7/16 per cent.

6 months discounts 5 1/2 per cent.

Bank of England rate 5 1/2 per cent.

Money Call 3 1/2 per cent.

One month 4 per cent.

Three months 4 1/4 per cent.

Six months 4 per cent.

Twelve months 4 1/4 per cent.

Tone of Money Market.—Easier

Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

STOCKS & SHARES

Mill Shares Rule Easy

TATA HYDROS STEADY

Bombay, May 28.

Yesterday's improving tendency found no support when Mill shares opened this morning. The opening was easy with scattered business and price fluctuations were irregular. However during the middle part the market displayed better tone with small improvement in prices but towards the close the market again ruled easy on increased selling on rumours of mill operatives striking work. The bearish sentiment was stimulated by weakness of raw cotton and there exists some doubt about the safety of the coming settlements. Many brokers have adopted a cautious policy and are restricting operations. The confidence is impaired and there exists little or no reason for any sustained improvement owing to absence of investment buying. Tata Hydros declined to 1043/- after improving to 1052 on long liquidation but towards the close prices recovered to Rs. 1051/- The budli Difference was at a discount of Rs. 8/8. There was scattered business in Tata Steel Shares which ruled quiet. Burmah and Cement Shares were weak. There was increased selling pressure in Central Bank and Petrol Shares. Last days for transfer business and squaring up open contracts of June settlement are Thursday and Friday.

Business in cash was reported as under:—

E. D. Sassoon As. 6/6 Amritsar Patdi Rails 117. Ta[illegible] Sara Sirajganj 89/- Centra[illegible] 96/- India Bank 101 Impe[illegible] 4. Union 3/10 and Cen[illegible] nk 19. 18/12. Ahmedabad [illegible]ity 133/12. Andhra Ordi 565, 7/8. Tata Power Ordi 415/- Surat 7/8, 130/- Tata Hydro Defds. 109/- 109/4. Punjab Cement Ordi 12/4. New India Insc. 22/4. Jupitar Ordi 10/6. Vulcan 6/12. Scindia 9/12 9/14, Tata Steel Second Pref. 75/4, 75. Tata Oil 15/- Telephone 57/- Bombay Burmah new 284/6, 285/- B. B. Petrol 4/14 4/13.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, May 28.

Bombay Dyeing 768; 66; 70; 62.
Century 340; 37; 38-2.
Colaba 117.
Crescent 106.
Fazul 637; 36; 38; 31; 32; 31.
Indore 373; 74; 75.
Madhowji 23.
Nagpur 466.
New Great 201; 200.
Pearl 388; 86; 88; 86; 83; 86.
Simplex 46.
Swadeshi 407, 6.
Burma 778; 75.
Hydro 1150; 51; 52; 43; 51.
Tram. 133-2; 33.
Deff. 190; 88; 91; 90-10.
Ord. 56-14; 57; 56-14; 12; 14.
Bundi 18-12.
Indian 272.
Katni Ord. 212.
Alcock 277; 76; 75.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, May 28.

Ahmedayad Advance (100) 331/4
Apollo 60 nil 4
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 170
Bharat (500) 10y 61-4.
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 152/8
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 xd. 762/8
Bombay Industrial (20) 4.
Bradbury (250) Nil 140
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 25.
Century 100 20y 338/2
Central India 100 xd. 466/4
Ceylon 100 nil 22/8
Colaba Land Mills 117/8
Crescent 100 106/4
Currimbhoy 250 nil 130.
David 250 nil 222-8.
Dawn 250 10y 500.
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0/6/6
Ebrahim Pabaney 200 708 147/8
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 85
Elphinstone 100 nil 4-8.
Fazulbhoy 250 631/4
Finlay 100 10y 92 8
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 200
Gokak 100 208 125.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 100y 1650.
Indian Bleaching, etc., 100 101 156/4
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 70 1190
Indore Maywa 100 18/21 375
Jamshed 250 nil 20
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1000
Kastoorchand 10 nil 6-8.
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2100.
Khoton Mankanji 100 nil 62/8
Kohinoor 10/0/100 182/8
Laxmi Cotton 250 10 xd. 14/5
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 0/8/0
Madhowji Dharamsi 100 nil 23/12
Madras United 250 7/8i 440
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1020.
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 67/8
Minerva 80 nil 78.
Morarji Gokuldas 1000 nil 1050
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 87.
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 163-12.
New City of Bombay 100 nil 75.
New Great Eastern 200 10y 200
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 45.
Pearl 210 386/4
Phoenix 100 30y xd. 340
Premier 10 nil 3
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 8
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 50 3/9 61/4
Sholapur 1000 10f 5,200.
Simplex 250 nil 46/4
Sir Shapurji Broach 100 nil 8
Sawdesh 100 20f 406/4
Tata Mills 25 nil 25
Tata Mills 25 nil 26/4
Vishnu Cotton 500 4/1 xd. 2180
Western India Spinning 1,000 [illegible] 925

BANKS.

Bank of India 50/2 8f 101
Baroda 5500 0/8 78/4
Central 250 19
Eastern £5 xd. 90
Imperial 500 40f xd. 1432/8
Imperial Contributory 125 101 351/4
Union 5/11 3/9
P. & O. Bank £10 10f 129

CEMENT AND MANGANESH COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 54f x d 18/12
Central India Mining 7
Gwalior Cement 80 10f 95
Indian Cement 2/10 272/8
New India Assurance 51f 22/4
Katni Cement 100 nil 212/8
Punjab Cement 100 nil 12/4
Shahabad Cement 100 7y 142/8
Shivrajpur 20 2/11 xd. 15
United Cement 100 6y 80

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 31/11/6f 760
Amritsar Patti 100 3/10/0f 117
Central Provinces 96
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 98
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 78
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 90
Larkhana 100 1f 89.
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 88
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 94
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 89
Sind Light 100 5/7 133/8
Tapty Valley xd. 647/8
Upper Sind 100 nil 84/8

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6, 8y 135. xd
Surat Electric O. 100 5/7y 130
Andhra Valley Ord. 1,000 585
Bombay Tramway Ord. xd. 133/12
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f xd. 1051/4
Tata Power 80,000 nil 415
Karachi Electricity 100 2/4f 146/4
Poona Electricity 100 7y 145

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20 1100
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 235
Manmad Manufacturing 270
New Berar 500 70y 795
New Mofussil 400 30y 497/8
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 307/8
Volkart U P 50/0/30y 460

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10 nil 4/12
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 44
Empire of India Life 100 30/52 1870.
Jupitar General Insurance Ord. 11/ 10/4
New India Assurance 6y 22/4
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 1950.
Vulcan 10 0/8/0y 6-12.
Industrial & Prudential 6 0/10/8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Attock Oil 1 nil 39
Belapur Co. 50 nil 16
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200 505
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 25, 12 12 by 205.
Bombay Uganda 80 nil 18.
Burma T Corporation 7/9 775/12
Burma Corp. 10 As 6+1 11/12
Indian Radio Ord. 220 Def. 225
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8, 180
Kemp 200 15 200
Mackenzie Saw Mills 100 140
Scindia Steam 9/13
Tata Construction 40 50/8
Tata Iron Defd. 190/10
Tata Iron Ord. 56/14

DEBENTURES.

Kombay Telephone 50 1y 114
Assur. Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94/4
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 104/8
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F T) 85
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 103
Tata Hydro B. 8 110
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 105
Andhra Valley B 8 109/8
Apollo Mills B 7/8 F T 100

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(Incorporated in England.)

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P. & O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
1 June	Macedonia ..	All vessels will	11,000
8 ,,	Morea ..		10,954
15 ,,	Razmak ..	now	10,602
22 ,,	Mooltanx ..		20,847
29 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..	sail	16,568
13 ,,	Mantua ..		10,946
20 ,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
27 ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind ..	direct	11,518
3 Aug.	Ranpura ..		16,601
10 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
17 ,,	Naldera x ..	from	16,088
24 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
31 ,,	Malwa ..		11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi ..	Bombay	16,619
14 ,,	Narkunda x ..		16,972
21 ,,	Rajputana ..		16,518
28 ,,	Morea ..	without	10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
12 ,,	Mantua ..	transhipment	10,946
19 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
26 ,,	Razmak @ ..		10,602
2 Nov.	Ranpura ..		16,601
9 ,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
16 ,,	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 ,,	Macedonia ..	at	11,420
30 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..		16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India ..	Aden	19,648
21 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
28 ,,	Morea ..		410,95

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

a Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through Steamers from Australia have limited accomodation for passengers from India.

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Holiday excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

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SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
25th July	Dumana	8427
15th Aug.	Domala	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

P & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929			
29th May	Allpore a ..	Straits China and Japan.	
7th June.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, and Australia.	
16th ,,	Kidderpore a	Straits China and Japan.	
21st ,,	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
5th July	Malwa ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan	
19th ,,	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia	
2nd Aug.	Morea ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan	
16th ,,	Comorin ..	Colombo and Australia	
30th ,,	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan	
13th Sept.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia	
27th ,,	Macedonia ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan	

a Cargo only.

SHIPPING.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
aBengal Maru ..	5396	17 May	5 June
Suwa Maru ..	10700	.. ..	29 May.
Kifunezan Maru No. 2 ..	3205	25 May	31 ,,
aHakodate Maru	5303	20 ,,	29 ,,
aYuki Maru ..	3162	29 May	6 June
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	.. ..	@12 ,,
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 May	13 ,,
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@26 ,,
aPenang Maru ..	5214	17 June	30 ,,
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	.. ..	@10July
Sado Maru ..	5898	29 June	13 ,,

aDo not carry passengers,
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Kamo Maru ..	8000	30 May.	17 June
Katori Maru ..	10000	13 June	1 July
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	27 ,,	15 ,,

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	12 June	19 June.
Korea Maru ..	20000	26 ,,	3 July.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

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BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
29th May	Barpeta ..	Buseh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
29th ,,	Ellora ..	Mombassa and Zanzibar.
31st ,,	Varela ..	Buseh via Karachi.
5th June.	Karapara ..	East & South Africa.

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BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Afreli, Kallol, Dwarka Kadi and Kadjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman.)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai, P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lagkari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent,) The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited,

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	105,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Janeir
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. opened for approved customers an interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular Lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents:—Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay; J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.
Tele. Address: "Ulcer", Kandi.

BANKING.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,00
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2.1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. C. GRAY,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD. Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per 1000 p.a.	
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total Undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

or agency and other particulars Please apply.

East AND West INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay.

A Road to perfect health can very easily be secured by going through

KAMSHASTRA

A book of 150 pages sent gratis and Post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

INSURANCE

Insure with the Pioneers of Life Assurance work in Benga

THE HINDU MUTUAL

LIFE ASSURANCE, LTD. (Est. 1891.)

No Share-holders
No Capitalists.

TRUSTEE — GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.

Claims paid over Rs. 550,000
Insurance fund over Rs. 400,000

Compare with others its GREAT AGE, SECURITY, Management and Absolutely the lowest rates.

CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper..... Time of delivery.....

"THE HINDU"

Carries REGULARLY a far greater total volume of advertising than any other newspaper published in

SOUTHERN INDIA

It is thus, judged by the use made of its columns, the most POPULAR, as well as the most powerful, of all advertising media in this country.

Profit by the experience of the leading national advertisers, and place "THE HINDU" first in your appropriation.

THE MANAGER,
100, Mount Road,
MADRAS, S. India.

PUMPS

AND

PUMPING MACHINERY

EVERY TYPE: EVERY SIZE: EVERY DUTY

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON) LTD.

CULWELL WORKS:
WOLVERHAMPTON, ENGLAND

OBTAINABLE FROM

ALL FIRST CLASS MACHINERY DEALERS.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—All to learn Touch Typewriting FREE. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 321, Hornby Road, Fort.
R1633

WANTED—A HINDU LADY TEACHER to teach further English and Sanskrit to a Lady, who has read upto Fourth Standard at the latter's place of residence during the day time. One with a University Degree and teaching experience would be preferred. Apply stating terms to Box No. 2291 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 32281

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT by a Gujrati gentleman as Manager, Salesman, General Clerk, and Typist, Six years' experience of Business and Office Routine. Apply stating salary to Box. No. 2290, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R1629

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

FLATS in Grants Buildings, Arthur Bunder Road, Colaba, with improved accommodation, rent moderate for particulars apply to the Trustees, The H.A. Dholkawala Charities Trusts Victoria Buildings, (2nd floor), 125, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.
C R1623

GODOWN, Size about 42' X 14' in Bohra Bazar Street in the vicinity of Hornby Road, rent moderate. Apply to GULAMHUSEIN AHMEDALLI, Victoria Buildings (2nd floor), 125, Parsi Bazar Street Fort.
C R1624

BUNGLOW (Upper Floor) at No. 108/112, Love Lane, Mazagon, next to British India Press, Accommodation, 3 Bed-rooms, Drawing and Dining Room, Kitchen, Servants' Quarters and Motor Garage. Rent Rs. 175 per month. Apply, Trustees, The H. A. Dholkawala Charities Trusts; Victoria Buildings, (2nd floor), 125, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.
C R1622.

LOAN.

FREE. FREE. FREE. "KEY TO WEALTH". Revised Edition and Particulars of Guranteed Loan Scheme. write:—THE BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD., BOMBAY 2.
L 32226.

LOANS.—Any amount without limit advanced against the Security of Jewellery on reasonable and fair terms, no brokers entertained. Apply Box No. 355, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

MATRIMONIAL

REQUIRED —Beautiful accomplished suitable match for beautiful brilliant rich young man apply Box 2282 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
M R1640

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand. Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORT-HAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakker Bros., near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Principal B. B. RELE B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W. S.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

FOR SALE—TRACTORS and TRAILERS in good running order—only done 15 months service. Apply Box. No. 2289, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R1628

MAKE SPARE TIME—A splendid time by washing your household clothes the easier way with PARIS POWDER. Sold in 1 lb. packets. Sample or supplies from agents, KILLAWALA BROS., Natwar Niwas, Park St., Vila Parla (East).
T R1636

FOR SALE—At Khandalla. Immediately 500 Brass No. 2 BEAUTIFUL BLUE TRAP METAL, for Road and Cement Concrete at Rs. 2/2/0 per 100 cft. Apply Box No. 2283, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T 32288

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 58-0-
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, that day being a Public Holiday (KING'S BIRTHDAY), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 24th May, 1929.
32269

NOTICE.

DIAMONDS, etc., of the following sizes are required for Shri Ramanathaswami Devastanam. Tenders are invited for fine flawless pieces of A quality to reach Mr. K. Ramaiyengar, Advocate, Madura, at Kodaikanal, on or before 5th June, 1929. Goods should be produced at Madura at tenderer's cost and the choice will rest with the Committee or any Members present. Purchases will be made on the 15th June, 1929, at the Trustee's Office at Madura.

DESCRIPTION OF DIAMONDS, ETC., REQUIRED.

(1) 5 carats at six diamonds per carat.
(2) 15 carats at ten diamonds per carat.
(3) 20 carats at fifteen diamonds per carat.
(4) 20 carats at twenty diamonds per carat.
(5) 10 carats at 25, 30, 35 diamonds per carat.
(6) Four squared emeralds of 1-1|2 or 2 carats each.

TRUSTEE.
23-5-29
32277

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

SPECIAL THROUGH TICKETS FOR PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

IN local booking passengers from stations on the South-East Section to stations on the North-East Section and VICE VERSA desirous of travelling 'via' Bombay (Victoria Terminus) will be allowed to do so on payment of fares direct 'via' Kalyan plus the fares from Kalyan to Bombay and back. Special tickets marked "via Bombay (Victoria Terminus)" will be issued to passengers desirous of thus travelling via Bombay, with effect from 1st June, 1929.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 15th May, 1929.
32240

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on the Mill Premises, Hyderabad (Deccan), on FRIDAY, the 14th June, 1929, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1928.
2. To elect a Director in the Room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from 31st May, 1929, to 14th June, 1929, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

RAMANNA BHOOMIAH &
VENKATA KRISTNIAH,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Hyderabad (Deccan),
23rd. May, 1929
32282

NOTICE.

IT IS NOTIFIED HEREBY that Messrs. MURLIDHAR TARACHAND and MANOHARLAL MURLIDHAR, who were partners in our firm, have retired from the said partnership as from 22nd May, 1929. In spite of this warning, if any person deals with the above-mentioned persons in the name of our firm, it will be at the risk and cost of the doer and we shall not be in any way responsible for such dealings.

NANDLAL JORAVARSINH,
KAPURCHAND JORAVARSINH,
SHIVDAYAL JORAVARSINH,
Proprietors of the Firm of
Hariprasad Tulsiram.
29-5-1929.
R1641

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 1785 of 1928.

Messrs. LAKHAMSEY LUDHA and Co. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Messrs. JOSHI SHIVDAS MULJI, a firm ..... Defendants.

To Tax bill of costs of the Defendants between attorney and client.

I hereby appoint all persons concerned to attend me at my Office on FRIDAY, the 14th day of June, 1929, at 2-15 o'clock in the afternoon to proceed on the matter herein specified.

Dated this 15th day of January, 1929.

(Sd.) EDWIN GILLETTE,
Taxing Master.

Messrs. PURNANAND CLUBWALA & JASUBHAI,
Attorneys for the Defendants.
32284

LEGAL NOTICES:

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SHANKAR HARISCHANDRA SAHANI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, lately a Clerk in the employ of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Limited, Bombay, residing at the time of his death at 1st Carpenter Street, Khetwadi, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

WASUDEV JAIRAM SAHANI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 1st Carpenter Street, Khetwadi, without the Fort of Bombay, appointed by the Judge's Order, dated the 22nd day of February, 1929, to apply for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of the deceased abovenamed for use and benefit of Bhalchandra Shankar Sahani and Prabhakar Shankar Sahani, both minor sons of the deceased abovenamed, limited to the period until one of them has attained his majority ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-third day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) K. M. TALYARKHAN,
for Prothonotary and Senior Master.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

E. FAHEY.

The 23rd day of May, 1929.
D. N. REGE & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
32280

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V., by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BALUBHAI MULAJIBHAI VAIDYA, of Baroda, Native Physician, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Narsingji's Pole, Baroda, in the Territories of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

MADHUKUMAR BALUBHAI VAIDYA, of Baroda, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Narsingji's Pole, Baroda, in the Territories of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, outside Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Sixteenth day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine and in the twentieth year of our Reign.

K. M. TALYARKHAN,
For Prothonotary and Senior Master.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

E. FAHEY.

The 16th day of May, 1929.
Messrs. RAMANLAL AND HIMATLAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
32287

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUMMARY SUIT NO. 545 of 1929.

Messrs. RAMDAYAL MUNDRA, a firm, carrying on business at Tambakanta, Pydhonie, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

HURGOWANDAS MOHANLAL, also of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, at present residing in Wadhwan City.. Defendant.

To,

HURGOWANDAS MOHANLAL,
The defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the above named plaintiffs have filed this suit against you under Order XXXVII, Rule 2, of the Code of Civil Procedure to recover from you the sum of Rs. 17,121-14-0 with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from 29th March, 1929, till judgment costs of the suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment

And take notice that you are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within ten days for leave to appear and defend the suit and to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave if granted. In default of your obtaining such leave or of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof, the plaintiffs will be entitled to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rs. 17,121-14-0 and interest as aforesaid and the sum of Rs. 200 for costs.

And take notice that leave to appear and defend may be obtained on an application made within the time aforesaid to the sitting Judge in Chambers Upon your paying into Court the sum herein mentioned or upon affidavits disclosing such facts as the said Judge may deem sufficient to support the application within the meaning of Order XXXVII, Rule 3, of the said Code.

Dated this 6th day of April, 1929.

Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Plaintiffs Attorneys.
32289

AUCTION SALE

SORABJEE COWASJEE&Co.

123, Medows Street, Fort.

Bombay.

SALE OF A BUILDING PLOT at Santa Cruz (B. B. & C. I. Ry., Line) between Podar Road and Besant Road, on SUNDAY, the 2nd June, 1929. at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises at Santa Cruz, under instructions from and by order of the Official Receiver of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind as the Official Receiver of the estate of the firm of Messrs. M. Choonilal & Co. Insolvents:—The Right Title and Interest of the said firm of Messrs. M. Choonilal & Co. in the following property:—

Government land situate at Santa Cruz admeasuring about 3480 square yards bearing Survey No. 47, Pot Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 14, 15 and part of 6, 7, 13 bearing Southern portion of final Plot No. 31 of the Town Planning Scheme, Santa Cruz, No. 1, and bounded according to the last conveyance on the East and West by 24 feet Public Road on the North by the property of Mayashanker Pranjiwan Mehta (being the remaining portion of the said final Plot No. 31) and on the South by the final Plot No. 41 and 42 of the said Scheme and entered in the Records of Right under No. 278, 198.

Full printed particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of the undersigned or of Messrs. N. PEEROZSHAW and Co., 76, Medows Street, Fort, Attorneys for the Vendor.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTION SALES

Messrs. B. G. PAREKH & Co.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents, 30, Hummam Street Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT MOTI ROAD, MAHIM.

Under instructions from Messrs. Rele and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees Amichand Jesaji Shermal Dhulaji, Chunilal Jesraj and Ghevarmal Amichand pursuant to the power of sale under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 25th April 1924 and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Mukundrao Bhicaji Vaitey, Hiraji Bhicaji Vaitey, Kashinath Pandurang Vaitey and Vithabai, widow of Barik Moroba Vaitey. Messrs. B. G. PAREKH AND CO., Auctioneers will sell the following properties by public auction on the premises on the 8th day of June 1929, at 4 P.M. (S. T.).

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground containing by admeasurement 70 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Bombay under New Survey No.—Cadastral Survey No. 1434, Mahim Division together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under 'G' Ward No. 6047, Street No. 522, all which premises are situate at Moti Road, Mahim in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on the East by the property of Chhaganlal Bania, on the West by a passage on the South by the Fazandars vacant ground and on the North by the property of Bapu Hiraji.

Secondly:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground containing by admeasurement 71 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No.—Cadastral Survey No. 1422, Mahim Division together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under "G" Ward No. 6054, Street No. 529 all which premises are situate at Moti Road, Mahim in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay and are bound on the East by a passage on the West by the property of a Parsee gentleman on the South by the property hereinafter described and on the North by the property of Tribhuwandas Meppa.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground containing by admeasurement 100 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No.—Cadastral Survey No. 1423, Mahim Division, together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under "G" Ward No. 6053, Street No. 528, all which premises are situate at Moti Road, Mahim in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded, on the East by a passage on the West by the compound of property of a Parsi gentleman, on the South by the property of Keshav Sakharam and on the North by the property hereinbefore severally described.

For particulars and Conditions of Sale of the above property apply to the undersigned and the Mortgagees' Attorneys Messrs. Rele and Co., at 43, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

B. G. PAREKH & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.,

AUCTION SALE OF COUNTRY DAMAGED UGANDA COTTON.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 29th instant, sell by Public Auction at 12-30 noon (S.T.) in Messrs. Narandas Rajaram and Co.'s Godown No. E85 Sewri Cotton Depot, on account of the concerned:—

5 full-pressed bales Uganda Cotton "A.R." quality (country damaged).

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 & 10 P.M.
The beautiful, distinguished, dynamic
POLA NEGRI
as the Cossack Princess FEDORA
IN
THE WOMAN FROM MOSCOW
BY
VICTORIEN SARDOU
Supported by a big Cast including the popular handsome:—
NORMAN KERRY, PAUL LUKAS and JACK LUDEN
A STRONG DRAMATIC STORY OF ROMANCE AND INTRIGUE!

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-15, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
The Most Marvellous Production of Wild Life that the World Has Yet Seen:
"SIMBA"
Featuring
Mr. and Mrs. MARTIN JOHNSON
The Picture that took 4 YEARS to Make. Not a staged or Movie Production—but Africa as God Made It.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
(LAMINGTON ROAD)
Continues for ONE WEEK more to meet the public demand
IMPERIAL FILM COMPANY'S
Extra Super Production
"VANISHING HOPES"
featuring
Miss Ermeline and Eddie Billimoria
PLEASE DON'T MISS THIS PICTURE
Otherwise you will repent.
DAILY FOUR SHOWS:—
At 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m. Extra Shows on Sat., Sun. & Bk. Holidays at 3 p.m.

THE GLOBE
SANDHURST ROAD
Next Saturday
"TARZAN THE MIGHTY"
Greatest of all thrill serials in 15 Eps.
First Instalment 8 Stupendous reels
WITH
FRANK MERRILL

MAHATMA GANDHI ASTROLOGER.
Send your Horoscope or the time of letter writing. Arudam 5 questions about futurity Re. 1; etch extra question As. 4. Annual Reading monthly details Rs. 2, for businessmen weekly details. One year Rs. 10. THE ANDHRA PATRIKA (Telugu Daily) writes thus:—"We acknowledge with satisfaction the efficacy of the Jothidasastra of this person." V. K. SATAGOPACHARIAR, Tirutani, Chitoor District, S. India.
(Advt.)

Cook EASY
Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE
Annapurna Cooker Co., Bg. Basavangudi, Bangalore.
Bombay Agents:—
Mafatlal Vanmalidas & Co., Girgaum Back Road.

AMUSEMENTS.

Tremendous Success=
---Unexpectable Rush

BECOMING POPULAR DAY BY DAY
COME ONE—COME ALL—SEE TO-NIGHT
Krishna Film Co.'s Master-piece Production

HATIM TAI

Featuring All Star Cast.

This Week 1 Instalment 12 Parts.

Gorgeous Settings—Artistic and Beautiful Scene Scenery
First Indian Cosmopolitan Grand Serial

DON'T MISS TO SEE THIS WEEK.

TIME: 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Please come earlier to get good seats and to avoid disappointment.

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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.
May 28.
Hatkhola, Walsh, Rangoon.
King Malcolm, Dotting, Freemantle.

DEPARTURES.
May 29.
West Honaker, Lambert, Calcutta.
Hakodate Maru, Taksu, Kobe.
Barpeta, Radge, Busrah.

LOADING.
May 28.
Steamer Lindenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Badarpur for Rangoon.
Steamer Yaki Mara for Kobe.

S. S. Hatkhola:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Hatkhola, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice.

S. S. King Malcolm:—The T. M. Coy's steamer King Malcolm, arrived in harbour yesterday from Freemantle, with a cargo of wheat.

S. S. West Honaker:—The L. Edward Ltd., steamer West Honaker, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S. S. Barpeta:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Barpeta, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Hakodate Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Hakodate Maru will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

London.—The "Daily News" understands that engagement will shortly be announced of Miss Anne Wood to Captain W. P. A. Bradshaw, Viceroy's Aide-de-Camp.—Reuter.

HOW TO HELP CONGRESS

—:o:—

MR. RAJAGOPALACHARI'S SPEECH

A well-attended meeting of the residents of the Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz, was held on Saturday night at the Saraswat Colony, when Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari addressed the gathering on "How to help the Congress." A large number of people from outside the Colony were also present. Sjt. Karnad Sadashivrao, Member of the A. I. C. C. and a foremost leader of Karnatak presided on the occasion. Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari, when rising to speak— was given a great ovation. He explained in detail the contents of the important resolution moved by Mahatma Gandhi in the A. I. C. C. Meeting and said that besides this three important Committees have been appointed by the Congress namely, the Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee, the Untouchability Committee and the Prohibition Committee. He narrated in detail the objects and the working of these three Committees and emphasised on the need of every well-wisher of the nation to contribute his mite to further the work of these Committees and thus help the Congress. He laid more stress on the necessity of wear Khadi and drew a pathetic picture as how our country has been completely exploited and crushed. He remarked that he knew the Saraswat Community in Karnatak to be liberally spending for nice and fashionable dress and he asked why they should not come forward and spend that very amount on Khadi.

Concluding he appealed to the audience to help the Congress by enrolling themselves as members of the Congress, by completely boycotting Foreign Cloth and replacing it by khadi, removing the curse of untouchability and working in favour of prohibition by promising votes only to the candidates standing for Legislatures who promise to work for prohibition.

The President then summarised Sjt. Rajagopalachari's speech in Konkani and appealed to the audience to follow the advice given by him. Sjt. B L Hattiangadi then thanked the speaker, after which the meeting terminated.

MAHARAJA CHHATRASAL

—:o:—

ARRANGEMENTS FOR BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS

It is needless to mention here that Maharaja Shree Chhatrasal is counted as one of those few heroes of India, who served the country throughout their lives unselfishly and thereby protected its religion and nationality. Had not Maharana Pratap Chhtrapati Shivaji Guru Govind Singh and Maharaja Chhatrasal been born in Rajasthan, the Deccan the Punjab and in Central India respectively, the nation together with its religion would have been extinct by now. It is hero-worship that is the religion of the age and also is the sign of life in the nation. The sacred memory of the heroes of her history can only infuse life and vigour into the dead nerves of India and if we also desire to live side by side with the other nations of the world we shall have to follow their footsteps.

It is pleasant that we have now commenced commemorating the birthdays of Maharana Pratap and Chhatrapati Shivaji; we are this year to observe the Jayanti of Maharaja Chhtrasal the Lion of Bundelkhand. It is a befitting coincidence that the Jayanti of Maharaj Chhatrasal falls on Jaistha Sukla Tritiya, the 10th of June the Jayanti day of Maharana Pratap also. Not only in Bundelkhand and Central India but throughout the length and breadth of the country in every town and in every village we should organise processions and meetings in sacred memory of Maharaj Chhatrasal and try to prove ourselves to be the loyal sons of the land, to protect which the Maharaj dedicated his life.

WOMEN PICKET MILLS

—:o:—

"RED FLAG" INTENSIFIES CAMPAIGN

BUT ALL MILLS PUT ON STEAM

With the fortunes of war going so glaringly against them, the Girni Kamgar Union are daily intensifying the campaign of picketing and other forms of propaganda in another attempt to win the workers over to their side. Apart from the usual number of pickets that are kept at mill gates, on Tuesday one noticed women pickets peacefully exhorting the workers not to go to work at several mills. The result, it is said, was that in few mills numbers of strikers downed tools and walked out cooly to their homes.

This however did not materially affect the situation and all the mills in the city remained open. In some mills, it is said, the numbers were larger than usual. The total number of workers who turned up for work is said to exceed 1,00,000.

The Girni Kamgar Union is arranging for the distribution of rice and "dal" again this week.

FURTHER IMPROVEMENT

—:o:—

The Secretary, Bombay Millowners' Association, writes:—

"There is a still further improvement in the situation to-day, and 2,000 more men have resumed work. Barring one mill, all mills are at work."

A DOCTOR JAILED

—:o:—

CONVICTED OF INDECENT ASSAULT ON WOMAN

ALLAHABAD, May 28.

The Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court and Mr. Justice Sen to-day sentenced Dr. Balwant Singh Rathke (who was charged with indecent assault on the person of Miss Kathleen Barnett, daughter of Mr. James Barnett, Personal Assistant to the Principal of the Roorkee Engineering College), to six months' simple imprisonment, he having been found guilty under Section 354, I. P. C. Their Lordships were satisfied that the verdict of not guilty given by the majority of the Jury in the Lower Court, could not be arrived at by reasonably minded men, and dealing with the Sessions Judge's charge, pointed out various instances of misdirection. Their Lordships said that no doubt it was one of those lamentable and unfortunate happening in which a man otherwise well conducted gives way to sudden temptation. Their Lordships set aside the order of acquittal and in sentencing the accused to six months' simple imprisonment, took into account the fact that the offence of which the Doctor had been found guilty amounted to (using words familiar in disciplinary cases against Doctors) "infamous professional conduct." The accused, who was in the Court, surrendered, and was taken in custody to the District Magistrate, Allahabad.—A. P.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH

—:o:—

B. P. C. C. TO LAUNCH BIG CAMPAIGN

The Central Propaganda Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee proposes to launch a big campaign for the propaganda of Boycott of Foreign Cloth in the City of Bombay. It is re-printing as a first instalment half a lac of copies of one of the Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee's handbills for broadcast distribution all over the city. It has made arrangements for a proper distribution of the handbills in various wards of the City. The Central Propaganda Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will convey the message of Boycott of Foreign Cloth to almost every wards of the City of Bombay by such handbills in course of coming few moths.

SHAMDASANI TO MOVE HIGHCOURT

—:o:—

CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE REJECTS APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER

Mr H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, passed orders on the application of Mr. Parasram Dattatraya Shamdasani for the transfer of his case against Sir Hugh J. Cocke and others, auditors and accountants of the firm of Messrs. A. Fergusson and Co., from the Court of Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla on the ground of prejudice and apprehension in his mind that he, the petitioner, will not get a fair and impartial trial owing to certain remarks passed by the learned Magistrate against him.

His Worship in rejecting his application observed as follows:—

"I accept 'in toto' the explanation and report of the learned third Court and from his record I find that there is no likelihood of the applicant's case being in any way prejudiced. As regards the remarks complained of I find that the petitioner's tone was very offensive and his conduct obstructive savouring of contempt of Court. Looking to the amount of work, nearly 200 municipal cases and other part-heard cases pending on that day before the Court, I say that the Magistrate acted with great self-restraint."

Mr. Shamdasani applied for a certified copy of the order and intimated that he wished to take the matter to a higher tribunal.

TELEPHONE GIRL CASE

—:o:—

Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla framed the charge of making indecent suggestions intending to insult the modesty of Miss E. Herbert, an employee in the Bombay Telephone Company against Jiwanji Motiram Satam and aiding and abetting or in the alternative criminal trespass with intent to commit an offence or to annoy the complainant. The facts of the case have already been reported before. The case stands adjourned for further evidence to be recorded.

UNCOUNTRY MERCHANT'S MURDER DURING RECENT RIOTS

SON'S CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION

Before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. C. N. Kanga and Mr. Haribhai P. Desai, advocates presented the following petition on behalf of their client, Naranji Vasanji Desai, an Anavil Brahmin by caste and an inhabitant of Vapi, a town in Pardi Taluka Surat. The petitioner in his application stated as follows:—

"My father Vasanji Khandubhai Desai carried on an extensive business in hay, timber and tobacco at Vapi and had business dealings in Bombay. On 1st May he came to Bombay. While passing along in a tram car unaware of the communal riots in Bombay, he was brutally murdered on 3rd May at about 3 p.m. by Muslim rioters near J. J. Hospital on his way to Mazagaon to see a Parsee grass broker Jehangir B. Hormusji. He was 44 years of age and enjoyed good physique and was in robust health. The deceased was stabbed by hooligans and he received serious injuries and died almost immediately on the spot. The aged parents of the deceased and my mother have sustained a severe shock on account of this bereavement, and they and other members of the family have been deprived of the services of an earning member. The deceased had great potential capacities of developing a remunerative business. The deceased owned extensive landed property in Vapi and other villages which he managed. He paid about Rs. 260 as land revenue and Rs. 156 as income tax for 1928 on an annual income of over Rs. 5,000."

The petitioner further prayed that he estimated in terms of money the irreparable loss of the deceased to the sum of nearly Rs. 60,001 and prayed that his Worship be pleased to order the same under Section 45 of the Police Act as compensation on account of the death of the deceased.

LATEST COTTON NEWS

—:o:—

New York Futures 10 Points Up.

NEW YORK.
(From Our Correspondent)

New York May 28.

The New York Cotton Futures market opened at a decline of 8 points and a further decline of 4 points was recorded on liquidation influenced by favourable weather. Later on prices advanced on short covering and trade buying. The market closed at a net rise of 10 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Dtvkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reiss Brother:—"Money fluctuation continues critical Advise extreme caution all market."

JULY.

NEW YORK.

New York May 28.

Previous Closing Rate	18.48
To-day's Opening Rate	18.40-18.36
Difference	—0.8, —0.12
To-day's Closing Rate	18.58
Difference	+10

	Rs.
Broach J/A	333/0/0
Broach A/M	343/0/0
Oomra July	292/0/0
Oomra Dec/Jan	305/8/0
Bengal July	235/0/0
Bengal Dec/Jan	256/0/0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

—:o:—

London, May 28.

Silver Ready	24 10 0
Lower	0 4 0
Silver Forward	24 11 0
Lower	0 3 0

Tone of market:—Market decreased by sellers from India and China.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, May 28.

1st Settlement	56 8 0
2nd Settlement	56 5 0
3rd Settlement	56 2 0

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool. May 28.

With its overnight decline at New York the Liverpool Cotton market opened at a decline of 10 points. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range. There was only small turnover, and the market closed at a decline of 7 points.

Middling American Spot prices closed at a decline of 3 points at 10-12 while Egyptian prices decline 40 points to 16.90. The day's import at all kinds of cotton totalled 25,000 bales.

EXPECTATIONS.

On Wednesday the 29th instant the Liverpool market is expected to open at a rise of 10 points. Bombay market is expected to open as under:—

	Liverpool, May 28. 10 A.M.
July	9.80—.10
Oct.	9.72—.09
Jan.	9.70—.09
	Liverpool, May 28. 10-10 A.M.
July	9.81—.09
Oct.	9.74—.07
Jan.	9.71—.08
	Liverpool, May 28. 12-15 A.M.
July	9.80—.10
Oct.	9.74—.07
Jan.	9.72—.07

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool. May 28.

Previous Closing Rate	9.90
To-day's Opening Rate	9.81
Difference	—.09
To-day's Closing Rate	9.83
Difference	—.07

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT.

Sethji Bishambharlalji Maheshwari has received the following cables:—

(1) Heavy rain Georgia. Drizzling rain central Belt, Arkansas. slightly warmer. The Daily official United States Government forecast states entire belt partly cloudy. Think this is unfavourable.

(2) Between midnight and Daybreak rain continues in Texas—slightly cooler.

FUTURE OF COTTON PRICES

The average cotton trader can see nothing at present beyond the uncertainties of the coming crop but realizes that record acreage means a record crop and low prices, while on the other hand bad weather means a small crop and high prices. The difference between both extremes means prices to touch 9 cents or 29 cents. As Mr. Gann predicts, the American crop next season will be below 13 million bales and then will be materially higher prices; while a careful study of the price movements during the past century indicates very low prices. Little reliance can be placed to-day in both the predictions but one thing seems certain that if record acreage produces a record crop, it will have considerably bearish effect on prices. In this connection the following considerations should be borne in mind:

In the law of periodicity there is one cycle of 108 years which works in three sub-periods of 36 years. The last one began in the year 1893 when cotton was sold at an average price of 7.50 cents. The total of digits of 1893 gives 21 (when added) which indicates a year of low prices. This proved correct in 1914 when cotton was sold at 7-30 cents. This year 1914 added up gives 15 and foreshadows the year 1929 to be of low prices.

A further study when worked out on the same system yields an amazing result as under:—

In the year 1830 that is, a century ago, cotton was sold at 9.70 cents. The total 12 of the digits indicated the year 1842 when cotton was sold at 7.20 cents. Proceeding like this we come to year 1857 when cotton fetched the price of 12.20 cents. It further indicated the year of 1878 when cotton stood at 10.80 cents. This 18.78 gave a clue to the year 1902 when cotton was sold at 8.20 cents. Further following of this "Kabala" of number indicated the year 1914 which proved a year of low prices of 7.30 cents. The link now points out 1929 to be a year of low prices. Whether this Kabala proves correct remains to be seen, but as it is the large acreage which is planted in U S A. this year, signifies greater chances of a record crop, if the weather continues favourable.

It is a strange coincidence that the United States of America produces the largest cotton crop in the world and also dictates prices of cotton to all the consuming countries. In recent years great efforts have been made all over the world to enlarge the production of raw cotton and dethrone the "American Cotton King". American cotton governs being aware of this keen competition, have, it seems, decided to produce a big cotton crop in order to give a set-back to the new cotton-growing competing countries of the world.

CITY & SUBURBS

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

FRIDAY, May 31.

Results of Matriculation (School Leaving Examination) University Hall, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 1.

The s.s. "Macedonia" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

SEASON TICKET FOUND.

A monthly second class Season Ticket No. 260 entitled to travel from Charni Road to Marine Lines Stations has been found. The owner should take delivery of the same from the office of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, 139, Medows Street, Fort, between the hours of 3 and 6 p.m.

PASSENGERS' AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The following donations were received towards the Permanent Fund of this Association:—

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 1,817; H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar State Rs. 250; (through Sir P. D Patni); The Cotton, Chhint, Coloured and Piecegoods Merchants' Association Rs. 51; Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, Karachi Rs. 20; total Rs. 2,138.

Remittance may be sent to Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee, 29|31, Bohra Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

'F' WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An adjourned meeting of the Council of Management of the above Committee will be held at the Committe's Office on 30th instant at 8 p.m. (S. T.)

SANTA CRUZ COOPERATIVE CONSUMERS' SOCIETY, LD.

The first general meeting of the Santa Cruz Cooperative Consumers' Society Limited, which has recently been registered, will be hld at Mr. Girdharlal D. Mehta's residence, Ghodbunder Road on Friday the 31st instant at 8-30 p.m.

THANKSGIVING SOLEMN H. MASS.

On Sunday (2nd prox) at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.) will be the second Annual Thanksgiving Solemn H. Mass with Exposition, Sermon and Benediction of the M. B. Sacrament at St. Anne's Church, Mazagon, when Rev. Fr. D. Remedious will deliver an impressive Sermon the text of which will be "Behold This Heart of Mine which has Loved Men so Much".

The Universal Band will be in attendance and will play the recent pieces of music.

26 YEARS IN HARNESS

—:o:—

SUPDT. POWER TO RETIRE FROM CITY POLICE SHORTLY

A pleasant function took place on the evening of 28th in the compound of Byculla Police Station when some officers and men of "D" division gathered there to bid farewell to Mr. Power, Superintendent of Police "D" Division who is retiring from the Bombay Police force on June 1, after putting 26 years' service in the police force.

Speeches were made by Rao Saheb Gole and Inspector Dere eulogising the services of Mr. Power, Mr. Power made a suitable reply and thanked the officers and the men. The gathering dispersed after partaking of light refreshments.

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As usual a SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT of the "Bombay Chronicle", containing the complete results with names and Numbers of the Candidates for the School Leaving Examination will be published on the 31st inst. It will be sold at one anna per copy. A commission of 25 per cent will be allowed. Agents are requested to book their orders immediately.

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The Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1929.

An Inefficient Department.

—:o:—

Inefficiency continues to be the feature of the administration of Bombay forests, to judge from the report of the administration for the year 1927-28. The Bombay Presidency possesses no less than 15,000 miles of forests, which are among the best in India. With a little wise enterprise it should be possible so to exploit the forests as to start some profitable forest industries. But administered as they are, they bring comparatively a scanty revenue to the State and over 40 per cent. of it is spent over the administration charges. The forests of Mysore bring a comparatively much higher revenue to the State with a much lower expenditure. In the year under report the net revenue fell by nearly three lakhs, which fact is sought to be explained away by the "tightness of the money market and depression in the timber trade." The general reputation of the Department is that it is too much accustomed to move in the old rut. It needs to be stated in this connection that the Chief Forest Conservator and all the Officers in charge of the Circles are Europeans.

The Chief Conservator, however, is ever ready to quarrel with his tools, of course, other than his European assistants. In the year under review the forest fires in the Central Circle increased considerably. He attributes this mainly to the laxity of the people in the vicinity of the burnt area. He goes further and says: "The increase is to a great extent the result of the suspension for one year of communal punishment in the three Khandesh Divisions and Satara Division as an experimental measure." Now, the system of punishing a whole group of villages for their inability to quench a fire is a barbarous one and should have been ended at least two generations ago. As a matter of fact, only after a storm of protests from the public and the Forest Grievances Committee did Government make an "experiment" of suspending the punishment in the above districts for a year. The Chief Conservator is evidently in haste to revive the system and is at pains to make a case somehow for the revival. Government, too, say in their Resolution on the Report: "If this increase is maintained in the present year, Government will have seriously to consider whether the experiment started in the three districts should not be discontinued." If Government mean that villagers must share the responsibility for a fire in their neighbourhood, it is more logical to argue that all the forest officials in the area concerned must shoulder a larger share of responsibility and be punished accordingly. If the higher officials have the capacity and the desire to enlist the people's cooperation, if they and all their subordinates are vigilant enough, and if they rely more in the system of rewards for timely help, it would be much easier to deal with forest fires.

The Chief Conservator ventures very far indeed when he observes. "Part of the increase in the area burnt in Central Circle is attributed indirectly to 'Prohibition' now in force in West Khandesh, which is reported to have encouraged illicit distillation from Mhowra amongst the Bhils who find forest a suitable 'rendezvous' for the purpose. Smoke accompanies drink and when pipes are emptied haphazardly, as is always done on the ground, a forest fire is an inevitable consequence." This is a fanciful theory indeed and fairly clever propaganda against prohibition but it must be a bold Bhil who would kindle a fire that must give the alarm and hasten pursuit. The Chief Conservator might have given what shred of evidence he had to support a fantastic theory, however helpful to the anti-prohibitionists. Both the Forest and the Excise Departments can stand a good deal of Indianisation.

Promoting Slaverg

—:o:—

An Indian student in England was once grandiloquently informed by a British "Trustee" of his country that Christianity had abolished slavery. "No", he replied, "slavery has abolished Christianity." The disclosures made in the "Manchester Guardian" by Archdeacon Owen who has had long experience of conditions of life and work in Kenya amply bear out the truth of the epigrammatic retort made by the young Indian. Slavery is not only countenanced by Imperialist Governments who claim that the "integrity" and "welfare" of the subject races over whom they rule are their "particular and anxious concern", they also promote it by a variety of regulations and ordinances, in utter disregard of Christian ethics. They clothe the promotion of slavery under the name of "native forced labour", but in Africa and the East Indies, the British, French, Belgian and Dutch Governments have given legislative sanction to the practice of slavery so that the White exploiters of the economic resources of these lands shall not lack in cheap compulsory labour. The International Federation of Trade Unions of Amsterdam has recently published a useful volume on "Native Forced Labour" which is a mine of information regarding the practice of this form of slavery. In the Dutch East Indies it is permitted under the name of "Statute Labour" while in British East Africa it is regulated under the "Native Authority Ordinance." In India "begar" or compulsory labour has not yet been completely abolished and Indians can well realize how hollow is the contention of the apologists of Britain's Imperialist mission that there is no room for slavery in its "civilizing" work. It is significant that at Geneva the League has conveniently shelved the question of abolition of forced labour.

India and The League

—:o:—

This year's Indian Delegation to the September session of the League of Nations at Geneva consists of Sir Mahomed Habibullah, His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala and Sir William Ewart Greaves. The first is an official, the second a Prince, and the third a European judge, all nominated by alien Government. It is something that the leader of the Delegation is an Indian. But he and his colleagues cannot be said to be the representatives of the Indian nation in the true sense of the term so long as they are only nominees of a Government not fully responsible to the people. We do not see why the Delegation should include a single non-Indian. We have no quarrel with the particular invididuals, in fact, the success which attended Sir Mahomed Habimullah's Delegation to South Africa is a guarantee that he will represent India as well as any non-official Indian in whom the public have confidence; but the system of nomination is hardly calculated to represent the true interests of the Indian people at the League. As things are, the people pay for Britain's international propaganda in her own interests. But does anybody suppose that other countries do not see it through?

Just Demand

—:o:—

The White settlers of Kenya have met in deputation Sir Samuel Wilson, the official sent by Whitehall to East Africa to investigate how far the recommendations of the Hilton-Young Report can be put into practice there without offending the European element in those territories. The deputation is understood to have pursued the tactical course of lying low for the present, intimating to Sir Samuel Wilson that they recognised that their pet ideal of a Federation was not immediately practicable. But the Indians in East Africa must not allow themselves to be hoodwinked by the tactics of the White settlers. With the distinguished assistance of Mr. Sastri, they must present their case to the Colonial Office delegate in a firm and unambiguous manner. What they demand is fullest economic and political equality for all citizens of the British Empire in a British Crown Colony and their demand is just and equitable. They must reiterate this demand with a united voice.

STRIKE AND RIOTS

AN INSIDE VIEW

AS A PLEBIAN SEES THEM

V.*

The general strike appears to have collapsed and public attention is to-day more concentrated on political issues which have come into prominence in the last few days than the issues relating to the textile strike. To my mind the collapse of the strike proves nothing. It does not in any way detract from the importance of the issues raised by the present series of articles. The Communist philosophy does not, at all stipulate for the success of its strikes. What it wants is unrest. And that has been created. The textile industry has been brought to a deadlock for nearly a month. Production has been dislocated. The City's peace has been disturbed. Communal conflict has raised its head. Only, the extent of damage has not been as intensive as the sponsors might have hoped.

WADIA MILL WORKERS.

I, therefore make no apology for examining in this contribution the claim now made by the Red Flag Union that 6,000 workers of the Wadia Mills displaced by the re-engagement by the Management of new men should be re-engaged by the Wadia Mills alone and not any other mill and that 6,000 men now on the rolls of the Wadia Mills freshly recruited should be dismissed because they are blacklegs. The main facts are: after the truce of 4th October 1928 by which the general strike of last year was terminated, there were series of lightening strikes in different mills called by Red Flag Union. The chief characteristic of these strikes was that the strikes were always called without any notice to the Management and that the workers went to work when they pleased and stopped away from work when they pleased. In practice it resulted in the Red Flag Union dictating from time to time as to which should work for which day and which mills shall not work.

BREAKING AN UNDERSTANDING.

The Sassoon Mills and the Wadia Mills suffered most in this experiment of the Red Flag Union. Finally, the Management of the Sassoon group and the Wadia group informed the Red Flag Union leaders that they had decided not to tolerate this kind of lightning and spasmodic strikes. The Management were prepared to undertake to co-operate with the Red Flag Union in investigating into and redressing the grievances of the workers, provided the Union leaders agreed that there would be no strike until and after the grievances whatever they be, had been referred to the Management and they had an opportunity of investigating into them and either redressing them or taking the

Continued on page 8.

*Previous articles appeared on 9th, 11th, 14th and 18th instant respectively.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU'S IMPRESSIONS OF NEW WORLD

"Fantastically-Quixotically Generous"

(BY VISHNU R. KARANDIKAR.)

LONDON, May 6.

"I am tired, fatigued, over-worked, happy and delighted"—these were the first words of greeting which were uttered by India's foremost woman-poetess, politician, leader,—Mrs. Sarojini Naidu—when I saw her on her return from a six months' tour from the States.

President of the Indian National Congress, the leader of Indian Womanhood, Mrs. Naidu, went to America 6 months ago on a triumphant lecture tour throughout. Over 250 lectures, 100 radio talks, 100 lunches, 75 dinners, scores of afternoon tea talks, debates before political bodies, besides hundreds of interviews public and private—all these were packed in her busy six months.

"ROMANCE OF SPENDING."

Sarojini, the Lotus Flower, her name, is typical of her vivid personality, glorious, scintillating, charming, vivacious and there is no doubt that she has charmed the New World as she does the old. Her eyes were sparkling as she turned to me and spoke dreamily about the bigness of America. She said: "There—in that vast country I saw the romance and the adventure of spending. Riches one can acquire, but to spend them afterwards in a wise generous way—ah! there lies the great romance of the New World! No Nation has provided, throughout the history of the World, a greater nobler example of such extraordinary, fantastic almost quixotic generosity, as is shown by America of to-day

"I did not find the Americans mercenary. They were all intent on seeking something beyond this materialism. I have met all classes of Americans, Mayors, Governors, Senators, politicians, philosophers and the whole time I felt that instead of thinking about money-making they were after a vision—a glorious something which lies above and beyond this world of matter. This was my first impression as well as the last. They all seemed as though they were dominated by something which even they had not yet realised.

MODERN PARALLEL TO INDIA.

"America is the only modern parallel to India, with its vast distances, its diversities of races, religions and traditions, all being harmoniously co-ordinated to a common national feeling. That is the great secret of America; that vital thing which claims all nationalities, all creeds, all peoples makes them feel within a short period of time that they are Americans.

AMERICA'S DOMESTIC PROBLEMS.

"These are many things I found in America, many problems which are crying out for solution. But my code of international good manners naturally prevented me from officially remembering them, which are, after all, the purely domestic concern of America. I had gone, however, to America as an Ambassador for India's good will and taking that as the gift from my beloved Motherland, I have returned, bringing back hundred-fold America's good will in the innumerable impressions which I have received of the admirable things of America, by which India also will be benefited.

PROHIBITION AND AMERICAN WORKERS

"Prohibition seemed to have benefited the American working-class people. There is no doubt that it has been a great boon to the poor people. They are able to save more and spend it on useful necessities of life, which, otherwise they would have had to go without.

PROCESS OF TRANSMUTATION.

"Countries of the Old World are trammeled with innumerable inhibitions, intellectual, spiritual and social, but this New World is a land of opportunity and in the fulness of time when it has really co-ordinated all its own forces and transmuted them into concrete symbols of its own ideals, it will speak the new word of hope and illumination to the whole World."

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is now resting in England for a little while until she goes to Berlin to attend the Women's International Congress Meeting, after which she will go back to India to carry on her work.

Mrs. Naidu gave the last poem of her new book on the day of her arrival from America and it will be out early this summer.

(Indian News Service Copyright.)

Notes of the Day.

—:o:—

British Elections and India.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was delightfully ironical when she observed that Indians were "incapable of appraising aright the full esoteric significance and the worth of the British party labels and loyalties." Of course, she shrewdly implied that the British were as incapable of appreciating fully Indian aspirations and loyalties. But as an Indian she could understand one thing but too well, that the British parties were all one in their apathy and opposition to India. Somewhat similar views were expressed by Pandit Motilal Nehru when interviewed by a German journalist, now touring in India. Indeed, the Pandit went farther and said that Indians had ceased to worry about British elections and party fortunes and that Indians were prepared to fight for Independence next year with their own forces, whichever party came to power in England and whether the party in power helped or hindered. It is certainly desirable to be prepared for the fight for Independence if necessary. But it is better to be actually fighting now for Dominion Status.

A Frivolous Controversy.

The fourteenth session of the Maharashtra Literary Conference held this week at Belgaum gave rise to the unseemly Marathi-Kanarese controversy. It is true, as Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande remarked, that the controversy was not at all so serious as was made out by the Press. But there need not have been any controversy at all. The claims of Kanarese in Karnataka and Marathi in Maharashtra are the same and equal and no sane man would deny that Belgaum is a predominantly Kanarese district and belongs to Karnatak. But in both provinces there are certain talukas or districts which are bilingual. And it is the duty of the people of each province to show the utmost tolerance and hospitality to the language of the minority in such districts, instead of suppressing it or treating it as a step-child. Indeed in the bilingual districts it is the duty of every educated man to study both the current languages. The example of many people of Karnataka who reverently study the poems of Tukaram in Marathi is one that deserves to be commended and emulated.

Bad Time Of It.

Mr. Baldwin and his followers are evidently having an uncomfortable time in the electoral fray. The unkindest cut of all is for Baldwin Senior to be publicly reprimanded by Baldwin Junior. The son, a Labourite candidate for Parliamentary honours, has no illusions about his father's competency to lead the Tories to victory. He declares that the record of the Baldwin administration has been "a greater failure than most pessimistis prophesied." The statement expresses the view which not only the average working-class voter holds about the Tory regime: the view is widely shared by the Tory back-benchers who in the closing days of the last Parliamentary session showed signs of open revolt. The landed interests and the big financial interests are generally on the Tory side, but the Liberals too have managed to secure ample funds for their electoral fight and it is likely that in the quarrel between Tory and Liberal rivals for particular seats where a triangular fight is on, the Labour candidate will get in.

Foreign Companies and Registration.

In a special article contributed to "The Chronicle" the other day Mr. Sarabhai Prataprai suggested to the legislators to enquire of Government why the Swedish Match Trust factories in this Presidency had not yet been registered and whether they conformed to the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act as regards holding statutory meetings at definite periods and filing balance-sheets and profit and loss account with the Registrar of Companies. No question on this subject has been asked in the Legislative Assembly, but it is time the Indian Merchants' Chamber moved in the matter and drew the Government's attention to the disabilities under which Indian companies have to work if the authorities do not see that their foreign competitors satisfy the provisions of the law.

A Thought For The Day.

"The evils of life spring partly from natural causes, partly from men's hostility to each other. In former times competition and war were necessary for the securing of food, which could be obtained only by the victors. Now, owing to the mastery of natural forces which science has begun to give, there would be more comfort and happiness for all if all devoted themselves to the conquest of Nature rather than of each other".

BERTRAND RUSSELL—"Sceptical Essays".

LONDON POLICE EXCESSES

(Continued from Page 12.)

Yard detectives (who are always recognisable by their enormous feet and beefy but crafty expression) pointed out to uniformed men "suspect reds", "notorious agitators" and the like. I saw what I always thought was prohibited the actual seizers of a citizen by an ununiformed officer. There is no doubt whatever in my mind that the procedure at several stages was illegal and irregular. It is both untrue and beside the point, to say that the large crowd of ordinary sightseers were in agreement with the police action. If a crowd is in favour of illegality, that does not make it legal bent, indeed the large crowd was in the main entirely supine silent and apparently cowed and surprised by the excessive violence and "ruthlessness" that had become the order of the day. There were no shouts of approbation at police roughness; no roars of laughter at the plight of hustled and "kneed" and manhandled Indians only silence. In fact many ladies standing on the paths asked "Why should that young man be pushed away, Mr. Officer?" and shook their heads in doubt and disapprobation. When a man made any remark and protest, he too was immediately turned out of the crowd.

OTHER EXAMPLES OF THE COLOUR BAN.

I saw a passenger who was entering the railway station to take a journey and who wore a silk turban and was evidently of some social rank, chased and thrown down upon his face. He indignantly protested that he had nothing to do with politics. I heard no apology offered but he was allowed to proceed within the station. I also saw a man seized who I was given to understand was the London representative of that unexceptionable disciple of Lawnorder, Reuter's. He is of course a quiet non-political professional man. He was however a brown-coloured gentleman, and consequently got his dose of violence and expressed his indignation in no uncertain terms. He received no redress nor apology but I think he must have "got his own back". For next morning the spotless organs of Jingoism (like the "Morning Post") fully reported the demonstration with not too many misrepresentations and only the minimum permissible of sneers and sarcasms. The "Morning Posts", although as in duty bound, describing the demonstration as a "farce" added:—

"Ticket holders to the platform had to pass four barriers where their passes were scrutinised. Every approach to the station was guarded even the tunnel from the Underground. Police were on all the platforms. Outside the station the police seemed to form the main body of the crowd. The order appeared to be "keep them moving" especially ANYBODY WITH A DARK SKIN. Nevertheless black flags pamphlets, and placards bearing the inscription 'To Hell with the Simon Commission', filterred into the crowd One man dumped a pile of pamphlets outside the entrance, and was promptly escorted to the police room behind the station. It was amazing and regrettable to see how many English-looking girls lent a hand to these undignified proceedings. After the crowd had cleared one Indian was heard arguing with the police. He informed a sergeant that he was not a black slave to be pushed about. 'I say man I am a person of character and personality! I am a student, better educaed than yourself man. I am not a hired servant of the imperialists,' he said."

I think Reuter's representative if it were he, has secured a mild form of compensation. The press reports were one of the things the arrested demonstrator Mr. Lovell, relied upon for his defence.

THE OFFENCES OF THE ACCUSED.

I am aware that some persons who were hustled off were making a demonstration vocally shouting expressions of disapprobation of the Simon Commission and Imperialism, or that in other cases they were bearing placards or waving a little black flag. On the other hand I was a witness of scores of Indians being removed and roughly handled who were doing nothing and saying nothing. I saw the police glancing keenly from side to side merely to perceive men of colour and remove them from the public street instructing them not to return into the street under unnamed pains and penalties. Now I return to the question of the shouts and verbal demonstrations. The press next day properly reported these ejaculations in the words: "To Hell with the Simon Commission. Down with the British Imperialists." Not one journal reported that any obscene or filthy expression was used. Not one journal reported a single reference to Royalty, or to Up the Reds. That developed in the police intelligence as time passed, in the same way that plucked fruits ripens in transit to the consumer.

I saw Mr. Hubert R. Lovell (otherwise familiarly known as Bob Lovell the indefatigable and unfrightenable secretary of the International Class War Prisoners' Aid Society (54 Fetter Lane London) pushed off the public footpath by the police. Like other leaders or organisers of English democratic organisations who were present and recognised by the police or detectives, he was then, in the roadway, violently seized and while two officers were holding back his twisted arms, one of them (the right hand man) not only pummelled him frequently in the side, but violently and deliberately struck him twice in the right cheek and back of the ear. At the last blow he fainted, and was carried off into the emergency police office inside the railway station. Even the "Morning Post" had a headline about it printed exactly as follows:

COMMUNIST "CARRIED AWAY."

The use of inverted commas constitutes I presume the only form of mental reservation permitted to lawnorder journalists. Their loyal adherence to authority, whatever authority does or orders to be done, was sufficiently attested by the text of the "Morning Post's" report, which stated that Lovell

"addressed the crowd with 'To Hell with the Simon Commission. Down with the British Imperialists." He was promptly seized and continuing his shouts taken past the station entrance where he lay down still shouting. He was then carried away by five constables."

Just that, you see. He lay down in the road, a form of madness which seems to occur only during the operations of the police. At the proceedings before the magistrate on the following day, another arrested person Mr. Nalin Asksha Sanyal was stated to have lain down in front of a horse; not as stated by the prisoner, been knocked down by the horse of a mounted policeman. This falling sickness was not, as I saw it, the cause of Mr. Lovell's collapse but the knock-out blows skilfully delivered by a police sergeant who was giving himself the valuable and comfortable advantage in the game of keeping the man's arms out of the way and having an open field for the display of his art. When the Communist agitator a member of that unhappy gang that believes in violence instead of pursuing the policeman's primrose path of peace wilfully received the blows of his benefactor and guardian with a desire to lie in the roadway, he was carried away. Not by emotion, as the proceedings had ceased to hold his attention. But by five policemen, more or less. And was charged with offences still more undignified and reprehensible than lying down in a public roadway.

ON WITH THE MERRY GAME.

I must add my regret that mounted officers addressing foot police and instructing them to use violence in removing persons from the crowd indulged in language that would have justified a policeman in arresting a citizen for the use of what is technically called obscene language. The whole action of the police against whom individually I have no complaint as they were evidently acting under general orders was decidedly excessive, and exceptionally aggressive and provocative. Yet the police authorities attempted to fasten on Bob Lovell the use of a really, and not merely technically obscene expression. I don't think the magistrate was powerfully convinced that this statement was credible (but he gave a glowing tribute to the forebearance, reliability and honour of the police). I also think that the magistrate found the lying-down complex a bit hard to swallow; still he came up to his work before the bell rung as a good magistrate should. However we have run on from the arrest of Bob Lovell to his trial, and had better start a new heading.

TRIAL OF THE ACCUSED.

The four persons arrested were Dr. Banerjea (aforesaid); a young student barely 21 who has been in England a year and is named Yusuf Mahomed Dadoo; Professor N. K. Sanyal of Calcutta University (30 years of age,—one of India's high intellectuals and by the way perhaps the handsomest Indian gentleman we have ever seen here, and that is "saying a mouthful" there was one Englishman too H. R. Lovell who as a secretary of the I. C. W. P. A. is shortly to bring together the evidence and material for a petition in favour of the amnesty of political prisoners including Indian African and Irish political or war prisoners. All were charged with using insulting words and behaviour and Mr. Lovell was additionally charged with obstructing the police. Naturally it would obstruct the police that arrested persons should lie down in the roadway, even though all traffic was suspended when they are knocked out by blows in the ear. A remand was asked for and granted till the subsequent Saturday. Mr. Dawson defended the Indians accused and Mr. Lovell conducted his own defence. On Saturday May 4th Prof. Sanyal's case was heard and he was technically adjudged to be "Discharged and bound over to keep the peace for 12 months in the sum of £5." The other cases were taken on May 7th, and Mr. Y. M. Dadoo (one of the gentlest and quietest of lads) was warned, and discharged on account of his youth. Evidence was given that Mr. Dadoo waved his arms (not the Red Flag) and shouted (a thing I believe physically impossible in the case of Dadoo). "This is liberty! You can kill me if you like." A man of more experience would have known the police are neither out to kill Indians nor to leave them liberty. In fact after the Emergency Powers Act, the Trade Union Amendment Act, etc. what shreds of liberty remained in England are with difficulty recognised by Englishman.

BANNERJEA AND LOVELL.

Dr. Banerjea was then turned off with a fine of £2 (and two guineas costs) his insulting behaviour including the use of the undoctorial) phrase "You English pigs!" It is remarkable how much these accused, if the police are exact in their recollection of the events, differed from their usual behaviour on this fatal day. It must have been something in the Westminter air that caused it.

Lovell conducted his own defence and did it well. He also like Prof. Sanyal, managed to impose on the Magistrate's unfailing good temper to the extent of getting in a fine political declaration of principles. He said he was willing to stand the punishment for what he really said but refused to admit what he did not say neither in the way of filthy language nor in the matter of references to royalty or to "Up with Communism." He adduced the public press in proof of his defence. He declared that the officer who charged him was not the officer who assaulted him. The magistrate did not believe him and fully believed the evidence of the police. His case was adjourned till Wednesday 8th when the magistrate bound him over for twelve months in a surety of £30. He also had to pay six guineas costs, being evidently a special offender whose prosecution costs more time and trouble. The costs were paid; in default of finding a surety worth £30 and willing to risk it, Lovell would have to "go up" for one month. Lovell was led off to the cell and I preffered myself, who had been a witness for him earlier, as the required surety. I declared I was possessed of £30; the magistrate thought me acceptable but as usual made my acceptance conditional on the police being satisfied with me. This, after my evidence I did not expect them to be. They telephoned off to the nearest police station to my Battersea home, where I am daily working and orating for the Communist Indian candidate Saklatvala. The magistrate shupt up the justice factory, and I waited the result of the police investigations. It arrived after the magistrate had departed thereby compelling the police to do violence to their inmost feelings and send Lovell to gaol for the night. The Battersea police had done me down. I was not in their good books. Although the station inspector kindly told me it was no reflection upon me I feel inclined to withdraw my annual subscription to the Police Seaside Convalescent Home and transfer it to the Dogs' Home, Battersea.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST

—:o:—

MR. A. K. DADACHANJI APPOINTED ACTING CHIEF OFFICER

A meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust was held on Tuesday afternoon when Mr. A. K. Dadachanji Estate Agent was appointed Acting Chief Officer in the absence of Mr. R. H. A. Delves who proceeds on leave. Mr. Dadachanji was the only candidate in the field and his appointment was approved of without division.

THE CLOVER GIRLS

—:o:—

AT THE CAPITOL

"The Clover Girls," who are playing at The Capitol this week, provide really delightful entertainment which comes as a refreshing change from the dull spell that Bombay has been experiencing the past few weeks. They have been drawing good houses to The Capitol since Saturday and despite the heat are amazingly full of life and verve. Miss Ross Barry who sings with remarkable pop, is the soul of the little party and on Monday evening got across to a fairly repressing house in a manner that displayed the born actress. It is a pity that the have to perform without the aid of scenic effects. With the assistance of suitable effects the entertainment provided by the merry trio would leave nothing to be desired. Miss Kay Fields played right through the brief programme and was able to give two numbers herself in which she displayed a rare ability in the difficult art of syncopation. She also assisted Miss Barry in a number of very snappy duots which were well appreciated by the audience. Miss Vivienne Starr, who looked extremely swell in her several costumes, gave a brilliant exhibition of the Black Bottom and the Charleston that brought the house down. The Clover Girls are certainly well worth a visit. They are presenting a complete change programme from to-night, one of the new items being the Spanish Dance by Miss Vivienne Starr.

SOUTH INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE CONSUMERS' SOCIETY LTD.

—:o:—

The following are extracts from the tenth Half-Yearly and the Fifth Annual Report on the working of the above Society for the period ending 31st of March 1929, submitted before the meeting held on Sunday last:—

During the half year under report there were 39 admissions and 7 withdrawals.

The sales during the half year amounted to Rs. 29,323/- as against Rs. 26,543/ of the previous half year. Due to steady increase in the business of the Society, it has been found necessary to appoint a Bill Clerk on Rs. 25/ per mensum from January 1929. The net profit for the half year is Rs. 873/5/3 which when added to Rs. 940/-/2 the profits for the previous half year, bring the total profits for the whole year to Rs. 1,813/5/5. It is proposed to distribute the profits in accordance with the provisions of bye-law No. 47 and after making allowance for the Reserve Fund, Dividend etc., the net amount available for distribution to members as bonus is about Rs. 1,200/ and the Committee recommend a bonus of 4 pies per Rupee on purchases made. d

The Society continues to make steady progress and this is in a large measure due to the active co-operation and loyalty of the members.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY

—:o:—

The total mortality 571 was 15 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 22.9. The mortality for the 21st week of 1928 was 527 and death rate 21.1 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1924-1928 was 578 and death-rate 23 5. Out of the total deaths 164 were among infants under one year of age. Cholera was absent during the week. Small-pox caused 34 attacks and 22 deaths as against 70 attacks and 46 deaths in the previous week. Plague caused 1 death during the week. The number of live births registered during the week was 372 and compares favourably with that for the 21st week of 1928 when the figure was 359 and the with quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1924/1928) viz. 341.

REMITTANCES TO THE BRITISH TREASURY

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(In pounds sterling).

Remittances during the week ending 25 May 1929.

Total Remittances from 1st April 1929 to 25 May 1929.

Sterling purchased in India 280000

Transfer from Paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury 1500000

Total 1780000

TRUE STORY OF AMANULLAH'S ABDICATION

(Continued from Page 1).

plebiscite as regards the selection of the future Ruler of Afghanistan.

WILL AMANULLAH RETURN?

About one thing the Sardar was quite certain and it was the fate of Bacha-e-Saqqa. "Nobody in Afghanistan wants Bacha-e-Saqqa", the Sardar said, "and he would soon be driven out". As to the future of Afghanistan, he had no doubt it would be decided by a National Assembly. "Will Amanullah return if the National Assembly wants him"? asked our representative. The Sardar remained silent for a time and said that the reply of Amanullah would depend on the circumstances then existing.

NO POLITICS FOR AMANULLAH

MR. ZAFAR ALI KHAN CANCELS VISIT

LAHORE, May 28.

Learning that ex-King Amanullah has given a sort undertaking to the Government of India, not to discuss or to take part in politics, Mr. Zafr Ali Khan, who was to have proceeded to Bombay to see the ex-King has abandoned the idea. A. P.

AMANULLAH IN OUR HEARTS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The ex-King Amanullah Khan arrived in Bombay yesterday. He is welcomed throughout India with great enthusiasm by all communities. Even in his present state, he will surly receive similar warm reception from the European nations.

Amanullah has been blamed by many for his haste in introducing rforms. This is untrue. For the good of his subjects he introduced reforms which wre not against the dictates of Islam, for Islam does not enjoin such narrow views as Mullas of Afghanistan consider it to have.

Amanullah did what no ther modern King has done for his subjects, country and religion. He manifested great self-sacrifice in abdicating his throne, leaving Kabul for Kandahar and ultimately parting with his motherland only to avoid bloodshed of his dear subjects.

The aphorism that we never miss anything until we lose it, was never true in any case. Not that Amanullah has gone, the Afghans will realize what a tremendous asset he was to the nation and if not openly at least in their bosoms will wish that he should be once more reinstated. We should not be disheartend. He is a king and he shall ever exercise influence in our hearts. We pray and hope that he once more come back as a glorious ruler of a beloved race.—Yours, etc.,

G. H. HABIB.

May 28.

WHAT AMANULLAH HAS DONE

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The elementary step of revolt which was the cause of this upheaval in Afghanistan was the raising of the banner of revolt by Shinwaris.

It is extremely deplorable and unfortunate that country is deprived of the sovereignty of a king like Amanullah. He was the man who had the prosperity of country and love of nation at heart and properly understood the so-called diplomacy of European countries. The spirit of nationalism which he has infused in the younger generation would continue to enlighten and they would, never accept economic or political bondage to any Power in the world at any cost.

The struggle carried on by Nationalist Afghans against Bachha would continue unhamperd by departure of Amanullah till he submits or accepts an honourable compromise.—Yours, etc.,

S. A. RASCHID.

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES CHARGED

—:o:—

At the Mazagaon Police Court before Mr. Vaz Presidency Magistrate Sixth Court, Shravan Raghoo and Abdul Rehman, two Municipal employees were put up on Monday by Sergeant Lewis of the Nagpada Police Station charged with theft and abetment in respect of a packet of white paint worth 8 annas belonging to the Bombay Municipality. The facts as alleged by the prosecution are that both the accused reside at Thana and work in the Municipal Workshop at Foras Road. On the 8th instant a packet of white paint was given to accused No. 1 by one Gulamkhan Hyderkhan another man working in the same workshop under accused No.2. As accused No. 1 was going with it in the evening to the Byculla Station in order to catch a train for Thana where he lives he was arrested and taken to Nagpada Police Station. Subsequently on certain information accused No. 2 was arrested. The case was postponed as Sergeant Lewis wanted time to instruct the Police Prosecutor.

JUDGES REVISE JURY'S VERDICT

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"INFAMOUS PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT"

AN ALLAHABAD DOCTORS TRIAL

ALLAHABAD, May 28.

The Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court and Mr. Justice Sen to-day sentenced Dr. Balwant Singh Rathke (who was charged with indecent assault on the person of Miss Kathleen Barnett, daughter of Mr. James Barnett, Personal Assistant to the Principal of the Roorkee Engineering College see yesterday's message) to six months' simple imprisonment, he having been found guilty under Section 354, I. P. C. Their Lordships were satisfied that the verdict of of not guilty given by the majority of the Jury in the Lower Court, could not be arrived at by reasonable minded men, and dealing with the Sessions Judge's charge, pointed out various instances of misdirection. Their Lordships said that no doubt it was one of those lamentable and unfortunate happenings in which a man otherwise well conducted gives way to sudden temptation. Their Lordships set aside the order of acquittal and in sentencing the accused to six months' simple imprisonment, took into account the fact that offence of which the Doctor had been found guilty amounted to (using words familiar in disciplinary cases against Doctors) "infamous professional conduct." The accused, who was in the Court, surrendered, and was taken in custody to the District Magistrate, Allahabad.—A. P.

MONSOON'S RAPID ADVANCE

—:o:—

WEATHER REPORT

POONA, May 28.

The Bay Monsoon remains active in South Burma where nearly general rain has again fallen.

There has been local rain in Assam while a few falls have occurred in Bengal.

The Western disturbance has caused a further rise of temperature along the frontier.

Thunder showers have been nearly general in Konkan and Mysore, and local in Bombay Deccan.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair quarter of an inch, Amherst four, Victoria Point three, Rangoon one and half, Tavoy one, Bassein and Diamond Island a quarter, Mymensingh and Tezpur two, Jaipaiguri half, Cherrapunji and Shillong a quarter each, Chitttagong and Bangalore one and a half, Vellore one, Sholapur a half and Ratnagiri a quarter.

Forecast:—Increase in North Bengal and Kanara.—A. P.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S GIFT TO AMANULLAH

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1.)

Mahal Hotel. Two armed police have been kept in attendance in the corridor outside the rooms of the ex-King.

Yesterday, a part of the morning was spent by Amanullah in walking leisurely round the corridors of his suite of apartments. He was then dressed rather nonchalantly and had put on a silk tennis shirt and white trousers. Our representative had had an opportunity of seeing the ex-King from a very close quarters the impressive face of Amanullah looked a little sun-tanned. Evidently he must be feeling the heat of Bombay.

ROYAL LADIES BOB THEIR HAIR.

Amanullah's brothers, Inayatullah and the other two had a ride in the motor car in the afternoon. The ladies of the ex-King's party dressed in European costumes drove round the City in batches. The girls of the Royal family had their hair bobbed yesterday. The ladies were not at all particular about keeping "Purdah" within the hotel premises.

FUTURE PLANS NOT DISCLOSED.

The plans regarding the future movements of Amanullah Khan have not yet been settled. Very probably they will depend upon the condition of Queen Souriya's health. It is just probable that the ex-King might be awaiting some communication from Italy where he intends to proceed.

DEATH OF LABOUR CANDIDATE FOR RUGBY

LONDON, May 28.

In consequence of the death of the Labour candidate Mr. Henry Yates, the election at Rugby has been postponed. A new nomination will take place on June 7th and the polling on June 13th. Mr. Yates was at the bottom of the poll in 1924 election when the Conservatives gained the seat from the Liberals. —Reuter.

GERMANY'S FORMER COLONIES

—:o:—

NO TRUTH IN THEIR RESTORATION

LONDON, May 28.

London.—The activities of Von Kuehlman formerly Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs in German Government aiming at the restoration of ex-German colonies to Germany have been repudiated by Dr. Stresemann in a statement to Berlin pressmen.

Von Kuehlman recently handed the British Ambassador at Paris a memorandum in this connection which the Ambassador forwarded to Sir A. Chamberlain. The British Foreign Secretary's enquiry of Berlin Foreign Minister elicited the disavowal of the activities of Kuehlman "who holds no official position".—Reuter.

AN ALLAHABAD MYSTERY

—:o:—

HEADLESS BODY FOUND IN A TRUNK

ALLAHABAD, May 28.

The sudden disappearance of Abdul Ghafoor, an Allahabad shopkeeper, dealing in optical goods is causing anxiety to his relatives. It is alleged that a Bengali called on the missing man on Friday and asked him to go out to test the eyes of a woman, Ghafoor left the shop, since which he has not been seen.

The relatives of Ghafoor are stated to have been summoned, to Monghyr near which it is rumoured the headless body of a man, locked up in a trunk, has been discovered in a train.—A. P.

VICEROY'S DAUGHTER

—:o:—

NO TRUTH IN ENGAGEMENT TO A. D. C.

SIMLA, May 28.

The Associated Press understands on reliable authority that there is no truth in the announcement made by the "Daily News" (London) about the Hon. Miss Anne Wood's, Lord Irwin's daughter, to Captain Bradshaw, the Viceroy's A. D. C.—A. P.

U. S. TO RECOGNISE IRAQ'S SOVEREIGNITY

—:o:—

LONDON, May 28.

Washington.— Negotiations have been concluded for a three party agreement which will shortly be signed in London between the United States Britain and Iraq under which the sovereignity of Iraq will be recognised and American interests will be protected.

Five American oil companies have participated with British French and Dutch concerns in development of Iraq oilfields.—Reuter.

NEWS IN BRIEF

—:o:—

Tumkur City, May 27.—The petition filed by Dr. Hardikar against the order passed on him by the District Magistrate, Tumkur City, was rejected to-day, on the ground that it was open to the doctor to have adduced evidence against the statement of the Police Superintendent that the speech delivered by the doctor at Mysoroe was objectionable. It is contemplated to take the order in appeal to the Chief Court and obtain a final ruling in the matter.—Free Press. d

MR. S. SATYAMURTY UNFURLS NATIONAL FLAG

—:o:—

IMPOSING CEREMONY AT DADAR TILAK BRIDGE

In the midst of the large gathering consisting of Congressmen, members of Dadar Youth League and the Shree Samarth Vyayam Mandir, Sit. Satyamurti hoisted a National Flag on Sunday morning at 8 a.m. After the singing of National songs by the boys of Shree Samartha Vyayam Mandir Mr. Satyamurti addressed the audience on the significance of the National Flag and appealed to the public for support to the Congress programme. Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe Vice-President of this Congress Committee thanked the audience and guest and appealed to the public to take part in all functions of the Congress and thanked the Shree Samarth Vyayam Mandir for their help which they are giving to this Congress Committee. The flag was then hoisted and the audience one and all made their salutations.

NOMADS IN LOVE

—:o:—

What is Wrong with Modern Marriage

Times have changed since Juliet achieved the perfect proposal—Dost thou love me? I know thou wilt say "Ay," And I will take thy word.
and promptly ruined it by asking Romeo if his intentions were honourable.

"Walking-out" has taken the place of the earlier "courtship" and proposals are out of date, even if they are framed in such simplicity as Barrie's immortal "Will ye hae's?" It would be impossible to imagine the modern counterpart of Jane Austen's Elizabeth receiving "with gratitude and pleasure," at the very end of the volume, the pleasant assurance that Mr. D'Arcy's "affections and wishes are unchanged."

THE 1929 BRAND.

Sir Willoughby Patterne, proposing to two women at once in "The Egoist," is more in keeping with this year of grace, when youth of either sex is liable to suggest marriage in order to bridge conversational gap and in much the same tone of voice in which it would discuss any other form of sporting conterest. Nowadays no-body dreams of asking the intentions of a lover, because the brand of love most popular in 1929 is without purpose or permanence. We pride ourselves on our realism, but love is an ideal, and it is rapidly being scrapped by a generation with plenty of ideas and lots of pluck to enforce them, but without that finer courage which clings to an ideal.

To blame our literature for this earthbound state of affairs is to put the cart before the horse. Contemporary fiction is sceptical because it is produced by sceptics, but this easiest of all creeds is the result, not the cause, of modern conditions. Literature and life are but step relations. We have no modern Zola, but it might as well be remembered that while the defiant and indefatigable Emile was horrifying Paris with his Rougon-Macquart novels, he was living a life of the simplest and most bourgeoise respectability with a young woman whom he afterwards most respectably married. Thus writes Rosita Forbes in "T. P.'s Weekly."

All over the world the peasant peoples, living close to the soil, with interests limited to life, death, and labour, cling to the old ideal of love—a single, elementary flowering and fruition, typified in folk-lore from Caucasus to Hebrides. According to D. H. Lawrence "the working-class is narrow in outlook, in prejudice, and narrow in intelligence." He acknowledges, however, that this class is "still fairly deep and passionate, whereas the middle-class is broad and shallow and passionless. Quite passionless. At best they substitute affection, which is the great middle-class emotioon."

Here is the root of the matter. Modern education is experimental. Consequently the thinking classes of to-day regard nothing as static. They experiment with religion and marriage, with international and human relationships, but it is not possible to experiment with an ideal. Throughout history the idealists have been the most dangerous element in the development of their particular countries. The Christians were, doubtless, the Leninists of ancient Rome, and Isabella the Catholic tried to realize her ideal by steeping mediaeval Spain in the terrors of the Inquisition. While Islam was an ideal, claiming the sum total of human sacrifice, it was a menace to the Western world, just as the Crusades, until they became a political weapon in the hands of a temporal Papacy, roused all that was best in Europe to challenge the supposed materialism of the East.

Trollope helps us to laugh at Victorian sentiment with his description of the young girl in "Framley Parsonage" who, after a proposal "conveyed by two all but breathless words during a spasmodic pause in a waltz," would "just find power enough to say 'You must ask Papa,' and, after that, she would not care to have the affair mentioned till everything was properly settled." A ridiculous beginning, it seems to us, bt it was the beginning of something worth while, which endured and strengthened and bore fruit.

DIVORCE COURT AND NIGHT CLUBS.

The loves of to-day are so hopelessly sterile. They end in the divorce court; in night clubs; in suicides as casual as the modern elopement, which borrows petrol from the supposedly aggrieved husband; in a general change of partners and a party to celebrate the re-shuffle. St. Valentine has been dis-sainted and King Cophetua no longer loves the beggar-maid, but it is a normal sight to see Queen Cophetua with the beggar-man as her *gigolo*.

What's wrong with love is that it is too easy. There is considerable uncertainty about an invention, an election or any form of business, but none whatsoever about modern love. Man's pulses beat for sport, because he has to exert himself to the Nth degree tto win its prizes, whereas nothing can be more certain than that the woman he momentarily covets will accept his kisses if not his suit.

HUSBAND'S STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM.

We ask so much of life in 1929 and so very little of love. It suffices if our lovers are tolerant and willing to make sufficient allowances for our varying enthusiasms. I imagine women have always had a passion for being understood, but in earlier days they were obliged to cultivate something worth understanding. Now, instead of the great, if boring, qualities of loyalty, patience, and self-sacrifice which were the usual stock-in-trade of the Victorian bride, we offer our lovers a mass of petty complicaties labelled individualism.

Of course, it is man's fault, because he still dominates the world. Had he gone on asking the old qualities from woman and, like Benedick of his Beatrice, asked them with the heavy batteries of faith behind him, she would have given him all the strength and fineness she puts into her job or her career. But the modern man asks to be amused. He wants to feel free of all responsibility and thus he has forfeited his passional consciousness and the old blood-affinity which connected him with his fellow-men and the animals and the land. Modern man is too conscious of being a separate and exclusive entity, with the result that a thin, spurious mental conceit is taking the place of his old needs and ideals.

When love was an ideal it could demand a life's service. Now it is no more than an occupation to be fitted in between Westminster and the City. We are out for safety, and realism is a useful lifebuoy in the torrent of our everyday lives. Yet the realist may evolve ideals out of the most unpromising material. If we could simplify our lives we might find it possible to achieve the old ideal of love as a permanent beacon, without discarding the medley of ideas which inspire our modern activities.

LOVE'S MAKESHIFTS.

Breadth makes for shallowness. We are too tolerant of love's makeshifts. If it is to be anything more than a registered trade-mark, we must go back to the old, narrow feelings, which were deep and strong. The unwritten law is out of date, and both the courts and the League of Nations would have us believe that a man's life is his most precious possession, worth the sacrifice of any such minor considerations as personal or national honour. Modern England is worshipping at the altars of friendship or of passion, but of love it knows nothing, because it cannot bear any kind of yoke. We are nomads in our way of loving and we have exalted an easy comradeship to the place of those old-fashioned loves which endured the crucible of time. So sings a Bedu poet:

Man's love for a woman rises and wanes like the moon;
But Man's love for his friend is, like the fixed stars, eternal.

Only, there are no fixed stars on the horizon of 1929.

BOOK SA RESTORATIVE.

No matter how up to date the law-books be brought, there will always survive some who pin their faith to ancient in preference to new decisions. Not many years ago there passed away a venerable Lord Justice who had this penchant in aggravated dorm. Should a counsel cite a recent ruling as being the most effective, this learned judge would almost surely interpose, "That won't do—go further back", and the further back counsel went, the better he would please.

Baron Parke, afterwards Lord Wensleydale, was also of this bent, treating old decisions with the greatest reverence and respect. The story goes that once, when he was summoned wit hother judges to hear a case argued before the House of Lords and advise their lordships on the subject, he suddenly had a fainting fit. Restoratives were applied, but without any effect.

Then somebody familiar with his temperament rushed off to the library returned with a large musty volume of ancient statutes, and applied it to the judge's mostrils. At once he opened his eyes, gave them a rub, and in a few seconds was as well as ever.

Of some old law books it may be said that they never die. There are, in fact, a few in frequent use that have survived for more than two centuries.—*Daily Telegraph*.

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STRIKE AND RIOTS

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(Continued from page 6).

consequences of refusing relief. The demand of the Management it would be seen was very limited. The Management did not ask that the workers shall agree not to strike at all. The only condition was that a grievance should be stated before a strike and not after a strike. The leaders of the Red Flag Union signed an agreement both with the Management of the Wadia Mills and the Sassoon group of mills undertaking that there shall be no lightning strikes. That was the condition on which both the Wadia and Sassoon groups of mills that had closed in November were re-opened for work.

And on the 1st March, there was ligtning strike in all the three mills under the Wadia management namely, the Century the Textile and the Spring Mills. In the Century Mill the cause was said to be the dismissal of a side boy for stopping a machine to clean at 3 p.m. instead of 4 p.m. In the Spring Mill the cause of strike was the refusal of the Manager to engage one Dhondu Bhau who had, according to the Management stopped away without a fortnight from work and, according to workers obtained leave of absence. In the Textile Mill the strike was said to be due to refusal of the Management to employ two men who absented themselves without leave for 7 or 8 days in February.

CLEAR-CUT ISSUES.

The issues on which the Management and the Red Flag Union leaders refused to yield were clear-cut. It was as to whether an investigation into the cases of workers concerned should be held after the workers return to work or whether the discharged workers numbering to about twenty should be immediately re-instated as a condition precedent to resumption of work by the men. The Union however, agreeing to disciplinary action against such workers as, in its opinion after inquiry were guilty of misdemeanour. Sir Ness Wadia made it clear that the Management had no desire to be hard on individual workers or on them as a class. But the workers should not have gone on strike without notice. They should have asked for investigation into the cases of the handful of men through the Union and should have gone on strike only if justice was not meted out. There could be no running of the Mills if the Management was reduced to the position that it could take no disciplinary action against any worker until the Union sanctions it. The Union leaders were equally clear. These handful of men must be reinstated whether they were guilty or not. After they had been reinstated the workers would resume work. Then there might be an inquiry. If the findings of that inquiry were acceptable to the Union then it would consent to action against these handful of men. If this was not agreed to, the Union would ask over 18,000 men of the Wadia Mills to remain on strike until these twenty men were reinstated.

Sir Ness Wadia agreed to several conferences with the Labour leaders but as the Labour leaders were adamant, no solution could be reached. The question is: Was Sir Ness Wadia wrong in refusing to allow the Red Flag Union to be the ultimate authority in all cases of internal discipline? Sir Ness Wadia thought and the writer agrees with him that if he were to submit to the demands of the Red Flag Union which was acting in clear violation of the undertaking of its leaders in November he might as well hand over the conduct of the mills to the Red Flag Union. Sir Ness Wadia was not far wrong in summing up the issue so tersely because the reports of the Red Flag Union meetings in this connection are full of exhortations to the workers to continue their struggle until the Red Flag was hoisted on the Wadia Mills. This it may be said was pure rhetoric. But it was backed by the abstention from work of 18,000 workers. The abstention was not, in all cases voluntary. But the Management did not care to open the Mills until the workers returned voluntarily to work. The workers stayed away for weeks together. Finally notice was given that the Management would pay off all the workers on the 4th April and workers will be recruited anew and the mills will start working from 8th April.

The Union leaders advised the men to take their wages. The men who had abstained from work without a single day's notice for more than four weeks were finally paid off and treated by the Management as having vacated their posts. The Union leaders expected that they would be able to prevent the Mills working with new hands. But they were mistaken. The Wadia Mills worked with 9,000 men in the course of about one week. Out of 9,000 workers 3,000 were old hands. The Management did not refuse to engage old hands when they offered to work. But the Union did not care. Their prestige was at stake. The leaders of the Red Flag Union were a law unto themselves. What they said must be implicitly obeyed. Since the Wadia Mills had not done so and they had successfully broken the back of their resistance some gesture had to be made so that the workers may not discover that the leaders of the Red Flag Union were not after all, wizards who could work their will on all and sundry by the waving of the Red Flag. Hence the general strike. The general strike has ended in failure but the leaders of the Red Flag Union are not deterred.

WHY THE STRIKE FAILED.

The strike has failed sooner than later because the employers have been for once firm. It is unfortunate that a strike should fail because it means the weakening of the workers' movement. But I shall be undisguisedly glad at the failure of the strike if it has to that extent weakened the hold of the leaders of the Red Flag Union on the Labour world. But I am doubtful if really there is any weakening of the hold, to any substantial extent. The reason is that there is grinding poverty brought about by a number of reasons. The standard of living has gone high. The worker rightly desires to be able to maintain a high standard. And that can be done only if the industries are prospering and there is a general increase in the purchasing capacity of the people. But, with the deprivation of the purchasing capacity of the people as a result of the higher ratio to the extent of 12-1/2 per cent. the industries, the middle classes and the masses have lost their capacity for resistance to increasing poverty. The result is that the masses are very ripe for any desperate counsel of action which however much fraught with suffering promises a new heaven and a new earth. The leaders of the Red Flag Union lag behind none in making promises. And, as long as the present conditions remain unchanged, they will always have a following in the country. The effective remedies are the pursuit of a national economic policy which would foster the industries and increase the purchasing capacity of the people. This could be done only under a national Government.

And a national government can be established only with the help of a strong National Movement. But the National Movement derives no strength from the Communist influence in the Labour movement. On the contrary, whatever the source of inspiration of Communism it weakens the National Movement by strengthening Government and the alien capitalists and by introducing disruptive forces in our national life which assume the shape of communal and sectional bickerings from time to time. The strikes for which the leaders of the Red Flag Union must take responsibility contributed largely to the crimes of violence which preceded and followed the communal riots of February. The connection between the strikes and the crusade against Pathans is easily statetd when attention is drawn to the fact that Pathans are money-lenders in the mill areas and on a reliable computation their advances to millhands would aggregate to about forty lakhs of rupees. And, of the millhands, the Muslims and the "depressed" classes have forsworn their allegiance to the Red Flag Union after the publication of the Fawcett Committee. Thus, the Muslim and "Depressed" Class workers want to work in the mills peacefully and to pay their dues to the Pathans but the caste Hindus are on strike almost continuously and the Pathans despair of recovering their moneys and the millhands are not enamoured of paying back loans when they are hard put even to exist owing to continued strikes.

THE URGENT NEED.

The urgent need of the hour is therefore to recognise the far-reaching implications of Communist influence in the Labour world and to put it down by refusal of public opinion to countenance its activities. Communism, as a doctrine to ensure a just and equitable distribution of wealth, has a distinct place in a country which is governed by a national Government whatever its character. But, in a country under the domination of foreign rule and foreign capital, there is no room for Communism. In India Communism is not anti-Imperialistic but anti-national. It is the duty of every Indian who values the economic and political independence of the country to refuse to assist by any manner or means the Communist element in the Labour or political world. The writer is convinced that the so-called Communist leaders and workers in the country whether knowingly or unknowingly serve the purposes of Imperialism. Therefore, they must be fought. There is no antagonism between Nationalism and Indian Capital. But there is every antipathy between Nationalism and Communism.

NEW MARKET FOR BANDRA

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JUSTICE KEMP LAY FOUNDATION STOCE

(From Our Correspondence.)

BANDRA, May 27.

"Another milestone of Bandra's progress" was the keynote of Mr. Leo Rodrigues' speech at the ceremony of the laying of the foundation stone of the Palli Market at Bandra yesterday evening.

There was a large gathering present, amonu them the Mayor of Bombay, Mr. Meyer Nissim, Mr. Dracup, the Collector, Dr. and Mrs. D A. D'Monte, when the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemp laid well and truly the foundation stone.

In requesting Acting Chief Justice to perform the ceremony, the President of the Municipality gave a thumbnail history of the fast progressing suburb especially its expansion on the northern quarter by the development of barren lands undertaken not only by the Municipality but also by private bodies like the Salsette Catholic Co-operative Housing Society Ltd. and the Laxmi Nagar Society. Consequently the need of a market was urgently needed.

SUCCESS AT LAST.

In June 1925 by a resolution of Prof. Almeida the Municipality undertook the erection of a market to serve these areas and negotiations for land with the Salsette Catholic Housing Society only ended this year by the purchase of 2000 sq. yds. at a nominal cost of Rs. 2 per sq. yd. hen the question of a loan again caused some delay owing to the refusal of Government to advance the sum, but the timely aid of the Housing Society made the erection of the market possible in 1929.

Finally Mr. Rodrigues extended on behalf of the citizens and the Municipality the warmest expression of gratitude to the Housing Society for their aid and to Justice Kemp and Mrs. Kemp for their kind presence at the function.

JUSTICE KEMP PREDILECTION FOR BANDRA.

In reply Justice Kemp said that he during his 32 years stay in India he had always a predilection for Bandra and was glad to be able now to secure a bungalow and if possible become a permanent resident of Bandra. He admired the manifold attivities of the energetic city fathers in the development of the town and compared Bandra to a colossus waking up and stretching its arms over the city. He pointed to the various improvements like the electrification scheme, the educational schemes, the boy scout movement, the purchase of a fire engine, and the launching in of a drainage scheme which he was sure would prove a greater success than that in Bombay.

Having thanked the Municipality for the honour done him; Justice Kemp was conducted to the foundation stone which he duly declared well and truly laid.

Calcutta.—In connection with the theft of Rs. 20,000 worth of jewellery at Raja of Nashipur's residence, the police dragged the tank in the locality and recovered a box with documents inside. Eight men have been arrested up to now, and come money was recovered from one of them.—Free Press.

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MAN IN IRON MASK

What Is Wrong With Mussolini

(BY SHAW DESMOND).

Mr. Shaw Desmond is the distinguished author and traveller. This article, written specially for "T.P.'s Weekly", is the result of a number of private talks he had with Mussolini.

Benito Mussolini is nothing that the world thinks him. He is neither pedant nor *poseur*. Neither fool nor philosopher. Neither evil joke nor evil genius. He is no more individualist than he is Socialist. No more politician than professor. No more machine than martinet.

Benito Mussolini is a *man*.

A man in an iron mask—but a man. The most intensely human thing on the European stage.....

The opinions which he gave to me upon war as upon woman (perhaps he regards them as the same thing); upon the bullet as upon the ballot; upon democracy as upon dictatorship—all these opinions showed Mussolini to be a deeply sensitive man, not a machine. Indeed, a lovable man.

You may find yourself disagreeing, but you can't help being caught up in the man. You may even hate the method, but, again, you will find yourself loving the man all the same.

THE GHOST OF NAPOLEON.

If you wish to insult the great Italian, you will compare him to his prototype, Napoleon. It is indeed the only way I know in which you can insult this man who seems so remote from all personal attack. When fawners tried to make up a family tree for Benito Mussolini, as the same types once tried to do for Bonaparte, il Duce said simply: "I—I am Mussolini."

Yet the likeness is compelling. The day I saw Mussolini standing in the twilight of the Palazzo Chigi, it was as though I had seen a ghost. The ghost of the Corsican. The pallor of the face; the deep-searching eyes; the skull form; and, above all, the expression—all was Napoleon reincarnate. In the long conversation I had with him on that first occasion, the similarity of outlook of the two men and above all the constructive power common to both, showed itself again and again

There was a sort of appalling simplicity about Benito Mussolini. There was a directness of statement, a contempt for the politician, which were a delight.

With those great eyes of velvet fixed upon my own, not the shadow of a smile on those thin mobile lips, he replied to my question: "If democracy is played out what are you going to put in its place? and if you suggest supermen, how are you going to elect them?"

"Supermen elect themselves," he said, stating an ineluctable fact.

Here, I am going to say one thing about il Duce, the thing which I believe to be the very fount of his being. Mussolini is not materialist, as he has been called—*he is mystic.*

MUSSOLINI AND THE POPE.

It is here that the historian will one day find the key to the Italian Dictator. Like Napoleon, he believes in his star And when men "believe in their stars," God help the men themselves and the nations they rule!

For through good and evil, calm and storm, such men will drive their way to destiny, dragging their countries behind them as comets drag their tails. Neither good report nor ill, neither reverse nor even circumstance, can stop them. They must drag through to the end. It is fate.

Mussolini is the first man in history to face Rome in subterranean struggle and to come out his colours intact.

From the beginning, Mussolini knew he could not rule Italy with Rome. Perhaps it may be that in his heart, that dark mysterious chamber where pulsing blood is chilled by calculation, he believes that without Rome no man can rule the world! I do not know.

I remember asking him point blank what his relations with the Pope really were. And his reply: "If his Holiness will manage the things of the next world I will manage the things of this."

If his Holiness believes in his star of heaven, his "friend the enemy" also believes in his. Star of heaven or star of hell—who shall say? Often he seems outside both. The bullet is not moulded that can pierce him. The dagger not made. The hand not born that can strike him down. That is the belief of Benito Mussolini.

REFUSES TO BE ASSASSINATED

"He looked steadfastly upon the young man as a scientist will look at a specimen under a microscope, in his face faint curiosity. No fear." That was how Mussolini looked upon the boy behind the revolver levelled at him at Bologna, during my first visit to Italy. That is how Mussolini looks on life and men and women and things.

With what calm assuredness did he not say to me in the Piazza Colonna: "I shall not and will not be assassinated."

That Mussolini is making and will make mistakes I do not doubt. That he will yet have to retrace many steps I do not doubt. That he is as confident of his plans as that he is the elect of the Thing that stands behind life, whether he call that Thing First Cause, or God, or Evolution, I do not doubt.

But the man is lonely.

I claim that I have pierced the mask behind which those great dark pathetic eyes do their work. I claim that here there may be a machine, a dynamo—but a human dynamo. There is no single man in Europe to-day who probably longs more for human companionship, and above all for "understanding," than Benito Mussolini.

Consider him for a moment. Consider his desperate position.

Shoudering half a dozen portfolios; planning roads and harbours; finding employment for Italy's forty-three millions upon a bootleg that is Europe's poorest *terrain;* delicately feeling out his Mediterranean neighbours; flinging Italy into the air which she is making her own—there stands the heroic Italian, almost isolated.

Decision alone rests upon his shoulders—broad wrestling shoulders—but only the shoulders of a single man. Whether it be an army shoe or a Calabrian scheme for corn-growing involving hundreds of millions of lire, it is Mussolini alone who has to make decision.

"He will not let us protect him," said a Roman prince to me a little time ago. "If we let him, he would drive about in an open carriage. He does not know how to be afraid."

For he believes in his star. "No one can touch me until my work is done," he said once.

Half the women of Italy would be in love with Mussolini *if they dared.* Half the women of Italy would mother him—if they dared. But even here, the loneliest man in Europe cannot will not seek consolation.

Leading the life of an ascetic; living on milk and bread; working as he was when I met him, eighteen hours out of the twenty-four—this man has no time or inclination for dalliment—maternal or other.

What he thinks of women—no man and certainly no woman knows. Once and once only did he raise the curtain a little when he permitted me absolutely free question and even comment. But it was about woman as artist, not woman as woman that he was speaking—for woman as artist in his conception, I imagine, is no longer woman.

"The place of the Italian woman—I ignore at the moment the Anglo-Saxon and other women with whom I am not concerned—is the home. Her chief work in life—the raising of children."

"And woman as artist?" I had asked tentatively.

"Woman as artist is interpretative, not creative," he had quickly added. He made a motion with his soft white hands as though playing the piano: "Women can do that. But when it comes to composition, to the creative, woman is not there."

"CREATIVENESS."

I pointed out Johanna Stockmarr, one of the world's greatest and even most "masculine" creative pianists; Selma Lagerloff and Sigrid Undset, two of the world's first writers—and said that such women, showing themselves in increasing numbers, were disproving his theory about "creativeness."

He smiled—that sad, haunting smile of the man who is alone. Then he had said, quietly, as a concession to my "weakness":

"Oh, they may come. They may come. In a thousand years."

ALLEGED "GROSS ABUSE OF LAW"

Recruitment of Indian Seamen

SHIPPING MASTER PLEADS HELPLESSNESS

Mr. Syed Munawar, General Secretary of the Indian Seamen's Union, writes:—

The Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923, is a piece of legislation which aims at the prevention of exploitation of seamen by interested persons. Section 25 (2) of the Act only provides for emergencies when it empowers "'bona fide' servants in the constant employ of the owner" to engage or supply "a seaman to be entered on board any ship in British India", so that the work of engaging seamen may not suffer in the event of inability of the owner or master or mate of the ship to attend to the work. But the numerous cases of unfair selection of serangs and butlers by some 'bona fide' servants of the shipowners that have come to my knowledge during the course of over two years of my General Secretaryship of the Indian Seamen's Union point me to the unshakable conclusion that the provision of the law for "emergency" is grossly abused by irresponsible 'bona fide' servants to gain their own ends of exploitation of seamen through the agency of serangs and butlers through whom seamen of inferior ratings are usually engaged for sea service. Thus not only the intention of the emergency clause is deliberately frustrated, but the very fundamental object of the law to protect seamen from being fleeced by clerks or shipping companies and such other persons connected with the engagement of seamen is seriously thwarted.

UNJUST AND UNFAIR.

Serangs and butlers just discharged from ships being in possession of lump sums of wages do easily get jobs constantly through the medium of the "servants in the constant employ of the shipowner or his agent" to the recurring exclusion of the crews that have been waiting for jobs for over a year. The earnings of the latter class of unfortunate crews have been spent during their waiting periods and being long unemployed they have no credit with their moneylender who could advance them monies to secure jobs.

Such is the woeful tale of hundreds, if not thousands, of Indian seamen in Bombay to-day.

Here is a fresh concrete illustration of flagrant injustice and unfairness in the recruitment of a serang.

SHIPPING MASTER PLEADS HELPLESSNESS.

On Thursday, the 16th instant, Deck serang Sulaiman Buddan of the Streak Line Steamer Service was signed on s. s. Sutton Hall of the City and Hall Line in preference to Deck serangs Abdulla Dawood, Abdulla Ahmed, Ismail Hassan, Abdulla Baba and Abdur Rahman Mahomed who have served on City and Hall Line steamers for long continuous periods, and have been waiting for jobs for periods extending to over two years. While the serang selected does not belong to the Hall Line besides being comparatively more recently discharged. Even the Shipping Master who is appointed to administer the Act pleads his helplessness in such cases as the said Section 25 of the Act affords a loophole in favour of the "'bona fide' servant."

There are many more cases of deviation from the existing law relating to Indian seamen and these will form the subject-matter of subsequent articles.

THE UNION'S REMEDY.

The inconsistency between the spirit of the Act and its working so far as experienced by this Union have been brought home to the authorities concerned from time to time. To solve the outstanding problem of widespread unemployment among seamen, the Central Government has accepted the principle enunciated by the Union, namely, the appointment of a special officer of provincial service cadre to maintain Serangs' and Butlers' Registers and to give them turns for service in the order of priority of their registration. It is reliably learnt that the officer will assume charge of his office at no distant date and it behoves him to grasp the situation and to devote his attention to disentangle the intricacies and to check the vagaries.

Rugby.—Mervyn Herbert the youngest son of the fourth Lord Carnarvon died at Romo on Sunday aged 47 from pneumonia following malaria which he contracted on his journey home from Albania where he was a well-known and frequent visitor.—B. O. W.

BEEHIVE BRANDY

No. 1.

This Brandy is undoubtedly the **Highest Quality Brandy** obtainable at the price.

This can be had from all the **Wine Dealers** in Quarts, Flasks or Fancy Decanters.

ASK YOUR MERCHANT to show you the new

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Karachi Sub-Agents :—
NUSSERWANJEE & Co., Karachi.
Sole Agents :—
HERBERT, SON & Co. Ltd., Bombay.

Biliousness Headache, Depression & other Liver Troubles

DISPEL that 'morning biliousness' and depression! Keep your liver healthy with a sparkling morning glass of Kutnow's Powder. This famous effervescent saline reproduces the essential health-giving properties of the Carlsbad mineral Springs.

Kutnow's Powder is Nature's ideal tonic and corrective for a sluggish liver and for removing the baneful effects of a tropical climate on the blood. It's gentle laxative action regulates elimination without purgation.

Take Kutnow's Powder as a daily tonic to cleanse the kidneys, banish constipation, restore appetite and purify the blood. Kutnow's is invaluable for expelling the uric acid poisons which cause Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Gout and kindred ailments.

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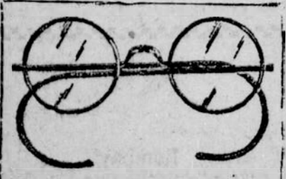

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CRICKET REFORMS

—:o:—

POST-WAR LOWERING OF STANDARDS

For several years certain writers on cricket have been pointing out that the game is going wrong, not only in the body but in the spirit. We have, of course, had the ancient taunt "Croakers!" hurled at us. And the modern cricketer, in his new character of journalist, has been busy on his own behalf telling the public that he is the "greatest ever", incidentally belittling the players of yesterday. He has been able to make out a plausible case for himself on paper.

The modern batsman can achieve "records" far beyond anything done by Thumper and Tyldesley. A young cricketer of the present time, name of Iddon, is able to beat the figures usually set up in the past by R. H. Spooner. And on the side of modern cricket is ranged the popular press, praising it without regard to proper standards. To praise extravagantly is supposed to be the best mode of twentieth century publicity. Once on a time—and not very long since—cricket had no "news value" in Fleet Street, Cricket criticism was then jealous of the standards; it possessed proportion. To-day if a cricketer scores fifty in a Test match on a perfect wicket the newspapers automatically begin to set up the now familiar heading: "Great innings by ——." A week or two ago I had occasion to consult the files of a newspaper for the summer of 1895. I found a report of a match at Lord's. In very small type it was stated that W. G. Grace had scored a century. The heading, also in small type, announced "Another good innings by Dr. Grace." Simply that and nothing more. The press has made the batting averages and the records the mark of a notable player. Is it to be wondered at that the modern batesman has concentrated on the art of "staying there," afraid to risk the shadow of a doubtful scoring stroke, for fear he should be out for a beggarly thirty-six and find himself left out of the news and the next representative team?

Reforms that are proposed (a sign that the "croakers" have not been entirely wrong or superfluous), would not, I fancy, go far towards ending the present discontents, even if they were all enforced, which is not likely. A higher and wider wicket would certainly drive batsmen farther and farther into their shells. It might be useful to give, a trial to the l.b.w. amendment whereby a batsman is to be out if the ball in the first place touches his bat or hand. But even here the benefit might be one which will not go beyond the bowler—and at some cost to the variety and freedom of scoring strokes. Moreover, it could not very well have a deal of effect on a good wicket.

The trouble with contemporary bowling is that it is not clever enough in spin, or not devastating enough in pace, to beat the bat on good pitches. No conceivable reform can essentially improve the standard of modern bowling. Not by revised legislation is a Wilfred Rhodes produced, or a Tom Richardson. The rules of cricket and the state of English turf remain to-day mainly as they were when bowling was in the hands of such as Lookwood, Briggs, Lohmann, Peel, Giffen, Hearne, Hirst, Mold. It is because those bowlers were possessed of the highest skill and enthusiasm that the batsmen of their day were of the highest skill too! There can be no dull batting in the face of vital bowling. "Ah," chimes in the modern bowler, "it was easy to spin the ball or bowl fast on the pitches of twenty years ago." The modern bowler, in his helplessness, has persuaded his public to believe that the modern wicket is in its "perfection" a new invention. I have in these columns consistently opposed this view; I am glad to see, therefore, that the report of the special sub-committee states definitely that in the opinion of umpires the pitches in first-class cricket to-day are on the whole not easier than they were round about 1900. Tom Richardson was a great fast bowler at the Oval when the turf there was as firm and smooth as it is now. Australian pitches have always been flawless, yet not too flawless to frustrate the genius of such as Trumble, Noble, Giffen, Ernest Jones, Howell, and Mailey. It is claimed by the contemporary apologists that spin bowling has become impossible because the modern pitch does not ever get difficult. Rhodes and Parker, whenever they are bowling. Leeds, Lord's, or Bristol, will upset that excuse any afternoon that follows a morning of rain and sunshine. But Rhodes and Parker were both schooled well before the war, and before that lowering of the game's standards which set in during 1919.

Cricketers at the present time will, to be frank, not work hard at bowling. They prefer to stay at the wicket, against a commonplace attack, scoring their hundreds at their own leisure, by means of a safe technical specific. These performances, though wearisome to the enlightened onlooker, will, after the press has written them up, actually excite the crowd and earn for batsmen a profitable it fleeting renown. Cricket as a source of batting records of the kind that invites the gaudy headline is actually well suited by a scarcity of resourceful bowling. It all amounts to this, grave temptations dangle before cricketers of our day to neglect the difficult study of bowling and to concentrate on batting. More and more cricketers are taking batsmanship (of a kind) seriously, and less and less are working out at the nets the problems of pace and spin in bowling. Matters cannot be altered substantially by legislation—though a standard heavy roller of less than the weight fashionable on big grounds might help the situation in places. But, at bottom, the trouble is one of the spirit, the point of view: you cannot legislate here. The remedy is in the hands of cricket captains and committees. Let them discourage run-making for the mere sake of run-making. Let them encourage players to act freely and sensibly, according to the state of the game. Best of all, let it be made known everywhere, on country grounds and in the newspapers, that in all great cricket matches comes a time when it is excellent for a batsman not only to get runs but to get out. Cricketers should always be adapting their skill to the time at their disposal; if Saturday-afternoon players can manoeuvre a finish in a few hours, surely country men can play the game within the scope of three days. —"Manchester Guardian."

MANHOOD AND VITAL POWER

GET AND RETAIN THEM.

Very few people realise to what an extent manhood and vital power depend on the condition of the blood, and the condition of the blood is entirely dependent on how much Iron it contains; to get and retain manhood and vital power you must keep your blood always supplied with plentp of Iron, and the easiest way to do this is by taking a course of Iron Jelloids at intervals.

Iron Jelloids contain Iron in the form most readily absorbed by the blood, and to take Iron Jelloids is to supply your blood with the Iron so necessary to manhood and vital power.

On sale everywhere, easy to take and cheap, a bottle sufficient for 14 days costs Re. 1, for 40 days Rs. 2-12, you need them if it is to obtain, to regain or to retain manhood and vital power.

(5) (Advt.)

"SURYA NAMASKAR"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I see a note to-day in the "Sunday Chronicle" about "Surya Nawaskar." With due respect to the writer I pray to be enlightened why such a great Vedic charm did not become a general exercise for thousands of years past since it originated. If it really had in India the invigorating and life giving value it is alleged to possess it would have made India Spartan long ago and foreoign invasion trodding down the Indian Aryans would have been an utter impossibility.

I might further mention, that all the writers and enthusiasts putting forward the "Surya Namaskar" are of a class enjoying plenty of milk and ghee. Let them put themselves for six months under public medical supervision, on diet of the labouring masses to whom milk and ghee are practically unknown (these are 90 per cent of the population in India) and they will realise how Spartan they have become by the aid of this charm.

It may be noted that a sun bath in open snushine at suitable hours of the day or in pursuance of usual occupations .these give more than enough of sun bath in tropical India) is far different from this sun worship within the four corners of a room. It is also forgotten that "Surya Namaskar" is of the days of othe Arctic Home of the Aryans where every Arya is supposed to have lived on plenty of milk and butter. India is different.—Yours, etc.,

J. B. I.

May, 26.

Rugby.—The Indian Air Mail which arrived at Croydon on Sunday afternoon consisted of a record number of 30,000 letters. It was only three minutes behind the scheduled time after 5,000 miles' flight. —B. O. W.

Calcutta.—Compared with previous week, there was increase of deaths from cholera last week in Calcutta, when it rose to 171, previous week's figures being 156.—Free Press.

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

—:o:—

CABLE NEWS

Monday, May 27.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York:—

July highest 18.70 (10.09 a.m.) lowest 18.45 (2-35 p.m.)

New York market early advanced on unfavourable weather, later declined on scattered long liquidation at the advance.

Messrs. Khimji Poonja & Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby, Hemelryk & Co.:—

"Fossick Bureau says general condition somewhat below 10 years average although southern half Belt above average."

Reuter:—

"Market early advanced on unfavourable weather but later declined on weakness of Wall Street liquidation."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Liverpool market improved on general buying owing general rains over week-end.

Messrs. Newall & Clayton have received the following cable from their Liverpool head office:—

"Weather too wet but sentiment still bearish."

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. in their report say that market fails to respond to unfavourable weather news in consequence of tired speculators and the state long liquidation which appears on all advances. New York Spot has considerably declined owing to the low basis in Southern market. Early private estimates of acreage and crop conditions will be published next month and these should throw some light on the prospective crop. A Government Boll-weevil report is also due early next month. Meanwhile Fossick Bureau whose estimate last year proved invariably correct, state in their preliminary report only about 2-1/2 per cent. acreage increase. Should Government estimate on July 8th be somewhere around this figures, it would appear present prices have discounted the acreage increase and boll-weevil will sway sentiment.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee's Liverpool friends in the cotton review state as under:—

"Trade reports generally are less satisfactory. The world-wide demand for textiles is not covering current production, and although mill activity is being maintained some curtailment is probable in the near future unless the demand improves. Dear money, the unsettled question of German reparation payments, and the coming general Election in this country, are undoubtedly affecting the flow of trade and America is beginning to fear that the credit situation due to the over-inflation of Stocks and the flow of gold to New York, may seriously threaten her export trade, as other countries will be unable to finance their normal purchases of American agricultural products this year."

SERANG CHARGED WITH NEGLECT OF DUTY

—:o:—

RANGOON, May 27.

The Western Sub-Divisional Magistrate framed charge under Section 99-C of the Merchant Shipping Act against Abdul Meah, serang of the tug named "Mgatsein" which foundered in the Gulf of Martaban on 18th December due to his alleged neglect of duty, and omitting, or refusing, to do a lawful act of preserving the Captain, Engineer and one Arokiaswamy from immediate danger to their lives. The accused pleaded not guilty stating that he could not control the crew who were exhausted by swimming. It will be remembered that Arokiaswamy was picked up by "Aronda" while the two Europeans lost their lives and the Marine Court directed the serang's trial.—A. P.

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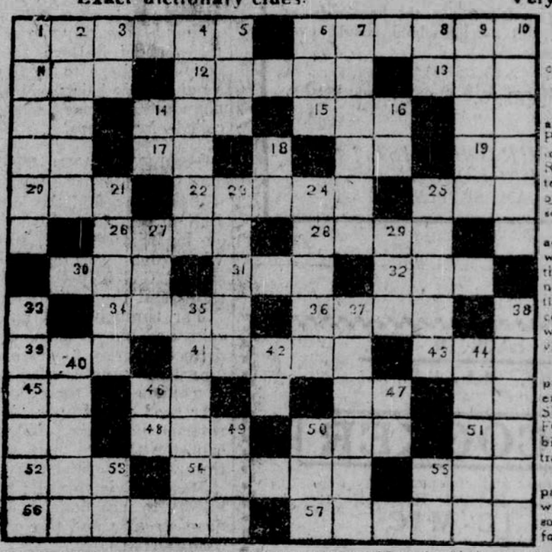


RULES.

1 KEY SOLUTION, in a SEALED cover, is deposited in the Office of The Sunday Times', Madras.

2. PRIZES:—(Prizes will be awarded purely on merit.) 1st Prize Rs. 300, 2nd Rs. 150. Rs. 75 to the largest number of entries and Rs. 25 to the next largest. Rs. 50 to be distributed to the competitor or competitors who send correct solution before the 5th June.

EXTRA PRIZE.—4 New model adjustable chairs to 4 competitors who, in our opinion most deserve them. Each entry which contains not more than 2 mistakes is entitled to one free entry for our next competition and free entry coupons will be duly posted to such deserving competitors.

ENTRANCE FEE.—Rupee one per entry. 4 entries Rs. 3-8-0. 16 entries and above As. 12 per entry. STAMPS ARE NOT ACCEPTED FOR FEES. We hold no responsibility for loss of entries or fees in transit.

ENTRIES may be on plain paper. Only one letter must be written in a block. A correct solution is that which agrees letter for letter with our key solution.

Our decision over any matter concerning this competition should be accepted as legally binding and final. Unnecessary correspondance cannot be attended to. All communications must be addressed to.

THE SARMA ENGINEERING WORKS, Compt. Dept. Kattur, Narasingapatai Post, TANJORE DISTRICT.

ENTRIES DECINITELY CLOSE ON 20th June 1929. No extension of time will be made. Result will be published within 2 weeks after the closing date and prize money remitted to winners along with publication of results without delay.

CLUES ACROSS.

1 A second marriage
6 Language
11 A song (Rev.)
12 An oily liquid
13 To be able
14 A genus of running birds
15 An opening
17 Thus
19 Exists
20 Timber tree
22 To skim along
25 A gully
26 A freehold estate
28 A very fragrant essential oil
30 Practice
31 Belonging to us
32 Any greasy liquid
34 To let
36 A figure
39 A creeping evergreen plant
41 Long winding banks and ridges
43 A gully
45 Prefix=together
46 In that degree
48 A pen for swine
50 A renegade
51 One
52 A meadow
54 Language
55 (Conj.) signifies addition
56 A team of eleven
57 Hard masses of earthy matter

CLUES DOWN.

1 To make mean
2 An image (Pl.)
3 To proceed
4 A genus of leguminous plants
5 Pronoun
6 To bend
7 Complaint
8 To them
9 A hen-coop
10 The shepherd kings
16 To strike (Curt)
18 Not at all
21 Confusion
23 Concreted masses
24 Feeling cold
25 Departure
27 Scots for 'Die'
29 Extremely
33 A small quantity
35 To lie close
37 Creating
38 Surrounds
40 Vocal
42 Cows
44 Empty
46 A Latin unit of weight
47 The thing spoken of
49 A Japanese gold or silver coin
50 A thing
53 Pronoun (old English)
55 If

DICTIONARY—CHAMBER'S 20th CENTURY.

N. B.—Competitors need not be discouraged at the low prizes we offer. As we begin our competitions again, after a long interval, we are not able to gauge the enthusiasm of the competition world, as such we don't venture out with a big offer of prize money. We hope to liberally increase the prizes, if entries do permit.

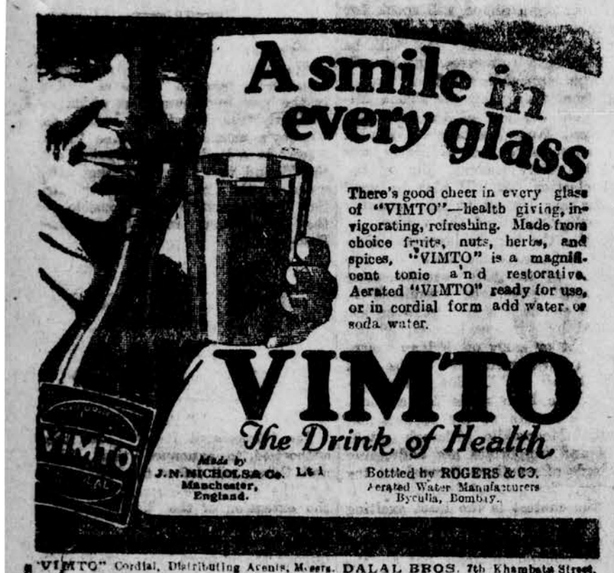
Stimulation, Protection,
and a face powder which clings

Stimulating and invigorating to the pores, Icilma Cream gives perfect protection to the skin against heat, wind, time, and is the ideal base for Face Powder. The delicately fragrant Icilma Face Powder clings perfectly and does not clog the pores.

VANISHING CREAM.
Icilma Cream is the lightest, most refreshing cream in the world, and is guaranteed to contain the unique Natural Spring Water from Algeria. In choice of two perfumes, Bouquet or Magnolia.

FACE POWDER.
Icilma Powder really clings, despite the effects of heat or moisture. Perfumed subtly with the rarest of floral essences, and packed in a delightful box. Two shades, Naturelle and Crème.

Icilma
CREAM and FACE POWDER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There's good cheer in every glass of "VIMTO"—health giving, invigorating, refreshing. Made from choice fruits, nuts, herbs, and spices, "VIMTO" is a magnificent tonic and restorative. Aerated "VIMTO" ready for use, or in cordial form add water or soda water.
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Masked beauty

Show the glory of your complexion

NO complexion can look its best if its beauty is marred by minute flakes of decayed cuticle and the pores are choked with the debris of dead tissue. Such accumulations, whilst simply invisible to the naked eye, have a profound influence upon the complexion as a whole, preventing the new underlying skin from displaying its tender, pure freshness. Many a so-called "muddy" complexion is merely the total effect of these minute particles over the skin. Soap and water are powerless to remove these impurities: a substance must be used that imperceptibly dissolves the waste matter and leaves the skin fresh and clear as a baby's.

Mercolized Wax is the only preparation which will effectually remove the mask of dead and decaying cuticle which clogs up the tiny pores of the face. It should be gently massaged in before retiring to sleep, and in the morning wiped off with a dry towel.

Do this regularly and you will be delightfully surprised at the improvement in your looks. Your true complexion, fresh and beautiful, is *underneath* if you will only seek it. There is no further need for you to allow the dead tissue to impart a deadly mask to your complexion. Use Mercolized Wax regularly.

MERCOLIZED WAX
(Registered Trade Mark)
DOES NOT contain Mercury, animal fat or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.
Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.

IS RAW COTTON DOOMED?

Amazing Succss of Artificial Silk

—:o:—

FIVE CRORES POUNDS PRODUCED IN ENGLAND

"If Indian growers are alert they will have as much opportunity to participate in the cultivation of the new plant on a large scale as growers in any part of the World," states Mr. H. George Franks in the following article reproduced from the "Indian Textile Journal" (April number):—

"The formation of a new company to control the extensive production of what is looked upon as a remarkable substitute for cotton to be tried out by the use of something like 40 lakhs of pounds in the Lancashire mills during the coming summer gives rise to a series of most interesting conjectures, particularly in the light of recent discoveries concerning the efforts that were made over half a century ago to produce an artificial cotton which would solve many of the problems which at that early time so threatened the textile trade. And when we consider the amazing success which has been achieved in the realm of artificial silk during the past few years, especially in England which last year produced well over five crores of pounds, the present situation in connection with artificial cotton is well worth considering, although of course as the new raw product which is to be used is also obtained from a plant, it does not seem probable that it will become anything but a rival of, rather than a substitute for, the cotton plant.

The discovery of the plant which is promised to supplant cotton is a romance in itself, telling of an explorer's luck in finding a bird which, with unusual instinct, stripped the fibre from the stem of the growing bush and dipped it in a near-by pool before using it to make its nest. On further investigation it was found that the particular pool contained water in which there was a liberal impregnation of iron sulphate which softened the bark and turned the fibre into the silk strands which the curious explorer had noticed composed the nest. Samples of the plant and the water were taken back to England by this commercially-minded traveller, and following a series of experiments it has been found that by heating the bark immediately it is stripped from its stem it only needs drying to render it ready for spinning. On first appearance the fibre looks very like the rough "hair" of the cocoanut, but on treatment it takes on the same length and tensile strength as cotton in a similar stage. The prepared fibre, whether coloured or plain, has a fine lustre closely resembling silk, and it is said to give equally good results when mixed either with real silk, artificial silk, or wool.

The plant apparently will grow anywhere from division of the roots, even in such widely-different places as England and South Australia, Florida and Norway, Italy and British Guiana, the latter place being its home. In England the crop is limited to a one year but in tropical and semi-tropical countries two can easily be grown. It is very hardy, as is evident from the extremes in which it can be cultivated, and its experimenters claim that it has a wonderful future. Lancashire's summer supply is now being grown on the new company's 650 acres in Essex and Sussex, and the yield to be expected is from 800 to 900 pounds an acre, or a total of between 30 and 40 lakhs of pounds harvested in June ready for immediate delivery early in July. It is intended to sell it to all purchasers without discrimination at 6d. per pound which it is claimed will represent a saving of 4d. per pound to spinners at current prices of American cotton of equal quality. Another interesting feature of the experiment, which probably explains the low price of the fibre, is that the plant gives a number of useful by-products, such as paper from the leaves and belladonna from the roots.

COTTON A CENTURY AGO.

On the face of the figures now available, there certainly seems more to this new horticultural experiment than there was to the efforts that were made in 1862 to produce an artificial cotton, although this latter story, properly studied and exploited, would form a lengthy article in itself. Recent researches in some unknown and very old official records show that cotton and its cultivation occupied a goodly portion of the time of the British district officials in certain areas of the Bombay Presidency from 1800 onwards, and various reports on the suitability of the climate, the best ways of getting seed, the most convenient form of marketing, and other details make the most interesting reading.

It is now open to question whether the artificial substitutes of the twentieth century will do what the substitutes of the nineteenth failed to do. We may presume, of course, that ever since man took to wearing clothes, he has ransacked the woods and the gardens for suitable material out of which to make them. Flax makes good strong material, but is far too costly in production to serve in the place of cotton, although that could hardly have been the reason why for so many years its cultivation was forbidden in England and the dependencies. Hemp and jute are too rough, whilst no bark or leaves or roots of trees have yet been found which have not some inherent defect which undeniably rules them out of the cotton market. And as it was found impossible to use any of these substitutes sixty years ago, even when the blockade of the Civil War made cotton so scarce from the southern states of America, which had up to then been the main source of Manchester's supply, it is obvious that any artificial cotton or fibrous substitute must be of exceptional quality if it is to become popular to-day when cotton cultivation has been made so extensive and the subject of so much scientific research.

MIRACLE DAYS.

It is a well-known fact that to-day even as seventy-five years ago, the world's supplies are dominated by the American crop, and that the conditions under which that is grown are most unstable, "both as regards teh climatic variations and the damage done by insect pests." The boll weevil still remains the deciding factor as to the success or failure of the American crop, and even Burbank could not evolve a weevil-resisting cotton.

For this reason the experiment now being carried on in England with the new fibre will be watched with the greatest interest, both by manufacturers and by growers. If the Lancashire Mills give a favourable report as to the character of the fibre and its suitability for spinning under normal conditions, then cotton-growers may well look to their laurels. But in view of the fact that at the present time there is no definite and regular available, apart from the few hundred acres being tried in Essex and Sussex, it is obvious that there must be a regular organization to grow the new crop in different parts of the world, which incidentally means that if Indian growers are alert they will have as much opportunity to participate in the cultivation of the new plant on a large scale as growers in any other part of the world. Yet, even should this artificial cotton prove as successful as it is claimed, it will be a long time before it can ever hope to supplant or even seriously rival the cotton of the ages. And this means that the question which forms the title of this article must remain unanswered for at least another decade. If the substitute was the product of the laboratory, cotton growers might have cause to worry; but as it is only produced from a plant, at the most the discovery will only mean the changing of the plant to be cultivated. Nature will never be unduly hurried; and so it seems tolerably certain that the clothes of the future will still be made of material spun on looms from fibre grown in the world's wide fields.

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BULLION.

—:o:—
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SILVER.

Bombay, May 28.

London Ready 24/14
London Forward 24/14
China Op. 2/5/3 Clo. 2/5/2
American 53/12
Ready 56/9
Vaisakh Op. 56/11/12 Clo. 56/8
Jeth Op. 56/8 Clo. 56/5
Asad 56/4
Mandi Jeth /12 Asad 1/4

GOLD.

Ready 21/6/6
Vaisakh 21/6/
Jeth 21/7/
N. City 21/10/
Naran Manor 21/7/9

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 28.

In full-pressed Bales	2 Days	Since 1st September. This year
Khandesh	240	356,332
Central India	307	362,880
Barsi and Nagar	544	239,596
Hyderabad-Gaorani	213	82,757
Berar	2,117	743,253
Central Provinces	741	373,137
Total Comras	4,162	2,156,007
Dholera	450	140,901
N.-W. Provinces		60,744
Rajputana		41,917
Sind-Punjab		125,349
Broach	150	137,333
Coompta and Dharwar	478	74,099
Western-Northerns	155	31,782
Cocanada		5
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		27,295
Persian		1,646
American		4,408
Egyptian and African		70,061
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		10
Total	5,395	2,925,557

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 28.
1st Sept. to 23rd May

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year
Europe	3,354	717,350
Japan & China	20,528	1,344,350
Coast Ports		16,982
Up-country by Rail		99,894
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		56,453
Total	23,882	2,235,029

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 28/5/1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29-823 inches (.052 above normal)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.046
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 87.0 degrees
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 80-9 degrees.
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 93.4 degrees (2-4 above normal.)
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 83.0 degrees (2.6 above normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 72 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SSW.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 174 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 2
Weather Remarks.—Hightning at distance.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Bombay, May 28.

General Remarks.—The western disturbance has caused a further rise of temperature along the Frontier. Thundershowers have been nearly general in the Konkan and Mysore and local in the Bombay Deccan. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the Konkan, Mysore and Malabar, lightly to moderately clouded in the rest of the Peninsula and south Gujarat, and practically clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the east end north Punjab, the United Provinces and the west Central Provinces. Temperatures were above normal in Hyderabad, the east Central Provinces and the east United Provinces. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 116 deg. at Chanda.

Forecast:—An increase in Karand.
Rainfall recorded at 8 hrs.

Station	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Neemuch	0.06"
Jubbulpore	0.05"
Ratnagiri	0.30"
Marmugao	0.10"
Karwar	0.16"
Ahmednagar	0.13"
Sholapur	0.38"
Bijapur	0.03"
Belgaum	0.01"
Bangalore	1.27"
Mangalore	0.04"
Bellary	0.08"
Colombo	0.32"
Bombay:—	
Maximum temperature 93 deg. (2 deg. above normal.	
Minimum temperature 83 deg. (3 deg. above normal.)	

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY MAY 29 1929

LONDON POLICE EXCESSES

True Story of Demonstrations Against Simon Commission

—:o:—

ARTHUR FIELD'S LONDON LETTER

The Trial of the London Demonstrators—Against the Returned Simon Seven.—Removal of All "Men of Colour" from London Through-fare.—Violent Treatment of White Sympathisers.—Was there a Police "Fame-up"?—Effect of the Police Action on Fair-Minded Public.

(By Arthur Field).
LONDON, May 9.

First-Hand Report.—

Unless you possess, as I think you do not, a report from one of the accused in the prosecution against Simon Anti-Demonstrators here, my report must be of unique inerest to your readers.

Naturally, I may be classed as a prejudiced person because I am a pronounced sympathiser with the demonstration. When the news appeared in the public press that the Simon Commission was to return on April 26, and was to be greeted at Victoria Station by Indians who would put a floral horse-collar on Sir John and burn incense under his nose, the indignation of members of the Indian community was intense. Not stronger, however, than that of all Britishers who have followed the course of Simonian farce and who have supported the Indian masses in denouncing it.

I attended at a meeting of the London branch members of the Indian National Congress and some of their "white friends" where it was unnimously resolved to make a peaceful counter-demonstration against the crawlers and cringers, led (as I understand) by the Sikh gentleman who dishonours the name of "Chaman Lall". It was understood that it would be impossible to gain admittance to the railway platform on which Chaman Lall the Second unlike the Chaman Lall of the Indian Legislative Assembly, would be surrounded by representatives of the Tory Government the India Office, the Crown and—The Labour Party!

ORGANISATION OF A PROTEST

Therefore it was decided to simply stand in the public street, exhibit cards denouncing the Commission hold little black flags, and distribute leaflets drawn up by the three following bodies:

The London Branch of the Indian National Congress,

The League Against Imperialism.

The Workers' Welfare League of India.

The demonstrators would assemble in Hyde Park as assembling in bodies is prohibited within one mile of the Houses of Parliament. Thence an attempt would be made to the railway station or in any case the railway station would be reached by the demonstrators in time for the arrival of the special train bearing the illustrious comedians.

THE PROCESSION IN THE PARK

I took part in the procession so far as it was permitted to march, that is within the confines of that (more or less) public meeting place. The demonstrators were led by Mr. Langmead who, as marshal, was dressed in a uniform described by the press as that of "the Red Army", but which I am informed is that of an unarmed volunteer force know as the Workers' Defence Legion. One other member of that body or person dressed in this uniform was Mr. Ajeya Chandra Banerjee, who was to be later on an arrested person. Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala M.P. was at the head of the procession, which was entirely and absolutely pacific and proceeded with "sandwich boards", bannerets and bundles of leaflets to the Hyde Park Corner exit of he park. Here the police superintendent diverted the demonstrators to a gate further west and there the formation was broken up. The demonstrators were there with some obstruction and interference by the police (though not of any great moment) permitted to ooze through and reach Victoria station in scattered elements. I took a couple of bundles of the leaflet manifesto which I carefully read and found to be a perfectly legal and unobjectionable document. I put one packet in an overcoat pocket and the other in an inside pocket. Later a constable put his hand in my coat to find what I had got upon me.

SCENE AT THE STATION.

On arrival at the railway station one found it occupied by police, the arrival platform of the Simon train barred off by three successive barriers, and the "Welcomers" penned in the far distance within heavy police cordons. Inside the station rooms were occupied by the police and used as a police station is used. Outside the private footpaths and carriageways of the Southern Railways were guarded heavily by the Metropolitan Police. In the highway and the public footpath of Wilton Road an immense concourse of foot police, Mounted Police and plain clothes officers (who are well known to all public men in London their disguise as honest citizens being useless); in fact it was at once evident that the intention was to create in the minds of the general public and the press reporters that an armed revolt with bomb-throwing trimmings, had been unearthed and amply provided against.

RECEPTION OF THE DEMONSTRATORS.

As the scattered force of about three hundred Indian and other demonstrators, approximately two hundred Indians and a hundred Londoners of non-Indian nationality appeared in Wilton Road, they exhibited their boards waved their little flags and imagined they were going to be "allowed" to give away their leaflets.

Very soon however the walking-up and down of the mounted policemen and the grim expectant attitude of the foot police was replaced by "action". I saw the police seize individual Indians and hurl them along the street, there to be taken along by other guardians of the peace and hustled and bumped out of the neighbourhood. At first this action was directed at those either waving bills or flags or shouting "Down with the Simon Commission" etc. Soon, however, those who were not distributing leaflets and in some cases not shouting or exhibiting any posters or flags were also seized. The impression left in my mind at this stage was that the police had orders not to arrest anyone but to interpret to the full their power to remove anyone.

Very rapidly another general plan was evident. This was to remove from the public street every man of colour, so as to leave the street occupied only by white Londoners; also to remove all whites who showed, expressed or looked like "sympathy with them natives." Lest the good fellows of the uniformed force might weaken in their brutalitly or illegality sergeants took the job on personally, mounted men gave stimulating indications from their equine perches and Scotland

(Continued on page 7.)

HAVOC OF INFLUENZA IN ENGLAND

—:o:—

HIGHEST MORTALITY FOR 3 MONTHS IN PRESENT CENTURY

LONDON, May 27.

Rugby.—The influenza epidemic which raged during the early weeks of this year is attributed to the fact that with one exception the death-rate for the first quarter of 1929 is the highest on record for any first quarter of the present century. The deaths registered number 204,293. This is 67,978 more than the deaths in the corresponding quarter of 1928.—B. O. W.

FLOODS IN EUPHRATES CONTINUE UNABATED

—:o:—

PILGRIMS STRANDED

LONDON, May 27.

Baghdad.—Floods in the Euphrates continue unabated. Although the level of water is falling in Upper Anatolia and Syria, little improvement will be felt in Iraq until the vast accumulations of water extending over many hundreds of miles along the basin of the river are drained off. Water is still pouring through breaches on the railway. No through trains are expected from Basrah for the next six weeks.

Owners of the river steamers are plying a prosperous trade, and old vessels have been re-commissioned into service. The situation is complicated by the presence of 10,000 pilgrims at Kerbela who are unable to return on account of breaches on the railway. Many of them are struggling back to Baghdad on foot, wading, often, through waist-deep of water along the wreckage of the railway line.—Reuter.

MR. GIRI AT JAMSHEDPUR

—:o:—

SENSATIONAL INCIDENT AT STRIKERS' MEETING

JAMSHEDPUR, May 27.

Mr. Giri who arrived here addressed the Golmuri Tin-plate workers on strike. He counselled the administration to restore the "status quo" and discuss other matters with the Union representatives. Mr. Naidu and other labour leaders took part in the proceedings. A sensation was caused among the workers at the meeting, when a notice under section 107 was served on Mr. Naidu by Mr. Williams, Sub-Divisional Officer.

Mr. Giri had an interview to-day with Mr. Williams, and is proceeding to Ranchi to have further conference with Mr. Dain, Divisional Commissioner, Chotanagpur.—Free Press.

BANGALORE SEDITION CASE

—:o:—

ACCUSED PLEAD "NOT GUILTY"

BANGALORE, May 27.

The District Magistrate to-day framed charges in the Bangalore sedition case against Messrs. Seetharama Sastry and Aswathanarayana Rao under Section 124 (A) I.P.C. The accused pleaded not guilty. As the magistrate intends trying the case himself, the accused filed an application praying for a sessions trial.—Free Press.

LONDON-KARACHI AIR SERVICE

—:o:—

TO BE EXTENDED TO DELHI NEXT YEAR

The "Daily Telegraph" reliably understands that London to Karachi route will be extended to Delhi within one year and that subsequently it will be extended to Calcutta.

The Dutch air mail service between Amsterdam and Batavia which is due to be inaugurated in August next is likely to prove a serious competitor to Imperial Airways because it will reach Karachi sooner than the Imperial Airways liners.—Free Press Beam Service.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Limited by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, edited by SYED ABDULLAH ERELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

PRISONERS' BID FOR LIBERTY

—:o:—

Dash out of Moving Van

3 RECAPTURED : 2 STILL AT LARGE

CALCUTTA, May 28.

Five prisoners jumped out of a fast moving black van when being conveyed to Alipore jail last night. Two of the escaped prisoners are still at large.

The van left Jorabagan Court at about 6 p.m. with twenty prisoners. By the time Alipore was reached the prisoners had succeeded in removing the rear car panel large enough to admit the body of a man. Five men had already climbed through the aperture, when a police man on the van following close behind blew the whistle to give the alarm. After hot chase one was caught just as he was about to dive into water, another man was found hiding behind the bushes and the third was recaptured in the open.

A European prisoner in the van attempted to warn the Sergeant but he was intimidated into silence until a late hour. Search was continued for the two fugitives and the vicinity was patrolled by the police on motor cycles.

The last time an incident of this kind occurred in Calcutta was (?) months ago, when two German prisoners escaped from a police van near the Victoria Memorial. Both were eventually lodged in jail.—Free Press.

NATIONAL FLAG HOISTING AT MEERUT

—:o:—

8 GIRLS INITIATED AS VOLUNTEERS

MEERUT, May 27.

The local Congress Committees observed the Sunday programme yesterday by hoisting the National Flag in the Congress office, where speeches were made showing the importance of the National Flag. A number volunteers including eight girls and one boy were initiated as members of the Hindustani Seva Dal. The function ended amidst enthusiasm.—Free Press.

RUNNING TRAIN THEFT

—:o:—

EUROPEAN CHLOROFORMED AND ROBBED

CALCUTTA, May 28.

Another daring running train theft in which chloroform is alleged to have been employed was committed on the Eastern Bengal Railway, when Mr. L. B. Fawcus, Director of Land Records and surveys, was robbed of a wallet containing Rs. 10 in cash, his railway pass and several important documents.

Mr. Fawcus was a passenger to Calcutta by Darjeeling Mail occupying a first class compartment by himself. At some intermediate station he was aware of a few drops of some liquid falling on his pillow, but took no notice of it. Immediately afterwards Mr. Fawcus felt drowsy and fell fast asleep. On awakening he was surprised to find that his wallet had vanished.—Free Press.

EGYPTIAN PARLIAMENT SUSPENDED

—:o:—

Protest Against Nile Agreement

COUNTRY'S INTERESTS SACRIFICED

CAIRO, May 28.

The Senators and Deputies of suspended the Egyptian Parliament and have published their protest against the conclusion by the Egyptian Government of the Nile Agreement.

The protest says that the Agreement is prejudicial to the Egyptian interests and demands that the King should immediately summon a session of th eEgyptian Parliament with a view to its recording its considered verdict on the Agreement.

The signatories to the protest further regret that England should have concluded an agreement of such vital importance to the Egyptian people with an unconstitutional and unrpresentative Ministry. This will, the protest says, endanger good understanding between the two countries.—Free Press Beam Service.

TORY TACTICS EXPOSED

—:o:—

"DAILY HERALD'S" ATTACK

LONDON, May 26.

The "Daily Herald" is continuing its series of exposures of the Tory practices in order to win elections. The latest disclosure relates to the publication of Premier Baldwin's message to electors on paper bearing the Royal Arms without any imprint of Printer or Publisher. Mr. Philip Snowden characterises this as unparalleled and has promised to raise the question in the Commons. Free Press Beam Service.

TURKEY FOR TURKS

—:o:—

BAN ON FOREIGNERS IN LIBERAL PROFESSIONS

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 28.

The Turkish Grand Assembly is considering a Bill to reserve all posts in Turkey for Turks only, especially in liberal professions and skilled work. The proposal is that foreigners engaging themselves in liberal professions as law, teaching, etc. and skilled work should be given notice to relinquish their posts within six months. Exception is to be made, however, in case of experts. —Free Press Beam Service.

SYMPATHY FOR AMANULLAH

—:o:—

MEERUT PUBLIC MEETING REGRETS HIS EXILE

MEERUT, May 27.

A public meetiny of the citizens of Meerut held yesterday at the Town Hall with Mr. Bhairondrasada, pleader, passed the following two resolutions unanimously:

'This meeting of the citizens of Meerut is of opinion that the recent notification of the Governor-General postponing general elections to the Legislative Assembly is undue interference with the right of the electorate to give its final verdict in respect of the most important and vital subject of constitutional reforms. This meeting, therefore, protests against the high-handed action of the Governor-General and reiterates its decided opinion that nothing short of a constitution framed by the All-Parties Convention wil satisfy Indiua and it further expresses its firm determination to abide by the last Congress resolution on the subject."

PUBLIC SYMPATHY FOR AMANULLAH.

"This public meeting of the citizens of Meerut views with alarm and grief the news of the sudden exit of Amanullah from Afghanistan. This meeting expresses its deep sympathy with ex-King Amanullah and Queen Suriya and prays that Afghan affairs may so change that the return of Amanullah to the throne of Kabul may again be possible."—Free Press.

ENGLISH PAPERS FLASH NEWS ABOUT AMANULLAH

—:o:—

VICEROY'S MESSAGE FEATURED

LONDON, May 28.

Notwithstanding the election campaign the news of ex-King Amanullah's vicissitudes take the pride of place in morning newspapers which are copiously illustrated and feature H. E. Viceroy's message, which the "Daily News" in a leading article points out, should end the ridiculous suggestion made on the Continent that the British Government are responsible for revolution in Afghanistan.—Reuter.

INDIANS' DARING FEAT

—:o:—

11,000 Miles covered n Light Car

STRENUOUS DRIVING FROM PENANG TO LONDON

LONDON, May 27.

Two Indians named M. Kanagasabhai and G. Pillai have arrived in London after eight months of strenuous driving of a British light car from Penang through snow, mud and trackless desert, covering 11,000 miles.—Reuter.

ELECTION INSURANCES

—:o:—

ODDS OF 10 TO 6 AGAINST CONSERVATIVE MAJORITY

LONDON, May 28.

Election insurances effected by Lloyds yesterday are equivalent to odds of ten to six against a Conservative majority; two to one against Labour and 50 to 1 against Liberal. —Reuter.

LAST WORD TO ELECTORS

—:o:—

PARTY LEADERS' APPEAL TO BE BROADCAST

LONDON, May 27.

Rugby.—To-night, to-morrow and Wednesday the Broadcast Corporation will relay throughout the country the final appeals of party leaders for the support of the electorate which goes to the polls on Thursday. Sir John Simon will speak for Liberals to-night from London studio. Mr. MacDonald who will be at Newcastle to-morrow night will have his appeal for Labour broadcast from there and the Prime Minister on the eve of the poll will berelayed from Manchester studio. The microphone was similarly utilised by party leaders during the 1924 election. It will also be used for making known to the country the earliest news of the voting.

Despite the largely increased electorate it is expected that in two hundred of the 615 constituencies vote-counting will be completed in time to enable the results to be announced by wireless late on Thursday night or early on Friday morning. In the political clubs and large hotels of London, arrangements have been made for announcing the results at the earliest moment. Meanwhile although candidates and supporters are addressing hundreds of meetings throughout the country, the general impression is that the contest is the least exciting election within living memory. This is attributed by some not to a lack of the general interest but to the influence of the microphone which by conveying the words of party leaders direct to the homes of the voters discourages their attendance at local political meetings.—B. O. W.

EDUCATION IN AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

—:o:—

MADRAS MINISTER'S ENTERPRISE

TIRUPPUR, May 27.

The Hon'ble M. R. Sethuratnam Iyer, Development Minister, Madras, distributed the medals and prizes to the best exhibitors of ponies, industrial and agricultural products and cattle at the Show this morning. The Pattagar of Palayacottai was presented with the Government of India gold medals for both champion bull and cow. He won seventeen other prizes by way of gold or silver medals and money prizes.

MINISTER'S SPEECH.

The Hon'ble Minister in the course of his speech congratulated the Agriucultural Association on its active work and success in the Show. He assured the landholders of all possible help to them during his tenure of office as Minister, as he is himself a landholder and is fully alive to the hardships of the land-owning population.

The exhibits by the Aricultural and Industrial departments attracted large gatherings.—Free Press.

MR. KEDARNATH SAIGAL CONVICTED

—:o:—

GETS 2 YEARS' JAIL

HOSHIARPUR, May 28.

Mr. Kedarnath Saigal has been sentenced in the two cases against him under section 124 A to two years' and one year's rigourous imprisonment the sentences to run concurrently. The accused will be treated as a special class prisoner.

Mr. Saigal is an undertrial prisoner in the Meerut "conspiracy" case.—A. P.

DERBY SWEEP TICKETS

£12,000 for Cragadour

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LONDON, May 28.

The father of the seven-year-old Jimmy Gibb, who drew one of the Cragadour tickets, in the Stock Exchange Derby Sweep, has sold a three-quarter share of it for £12,000. —Reuter.

"BRITAINS PART IN AFGHAN REVOLUTION"

RIDICULOUS SUGGESTION SET AT REST

—:o:—

LONDON, May 28.

Notwithstanding the election campaign news of ex-King Amanullah's vicissitudes takes a pride of place in the morning newspapers which are copiously illustrated and feature the Viceroy's messae, which the "Daily News" in a leading article points out, should end the ridiculous suggestion made on the Continent that the British Government are responsible for the revolution in Afghanistan.—Reuter.

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

LIFE TO BE EXTENDED

PATNA, May 28.

The "Associated Press" has been authorised to announce that Bihar and Orissa will follow the lead, given by the Governor-General concerning the extension of the life of the Legislative Assembly and it is not intended to hold the general election during the current year. The duration of the extension will be decided after the return of Sir Hugh Stephenson from leave.

LIFESAVING AT SEA

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INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE RECOMMENDATIONS

LONDON, May 27.

That rafts sometimes are more efficacious than boats for saving life at sea has been proved to the satisfaction of the International Conference now sitting in London. The Conference has agreed to recommend that in addition to usual lifesaving apparatus, ships should be equipped with buoyant apparatus which will float when a ship sinks. The Committee contemplates that if the usefulness of rafts is further demonstrated, they may be allowde to substitute boats, provided the specified minimum of lifeboats are maintained.—Reuter.

Police Raid Soviet Consulate

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LONDON, May 28.

Peking.—The Soviet consulate at Harbin is reported to have been raided by the police and the entire staff is said to have been arrested.—Reuter.